FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Israeli Navy vessels on routine patrol sank a "suspicious looking" cargo ship near the port of Sidon, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that six of the ship's crewmen were injured. The IDF spokesman cited by the radio said when Israeli vessels approached the ship they were fired at both from the ship and the coast. According to Beirut radio, the cargo ship was flying a Honduran flag and carrying 1,200 tons of cement.

Meanwhile, military sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied Beirut radio reports that Israeli naval units shelled residential areas along the coast from Al-Awwali to Al-Jiyah. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, in a related report, said recent Israeli raids on the port of Sidon come at a time when the Palestinians, especially supporters of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, are tightening their control of the city.

In a separate development, Israel released another 100 Shi'ites from 'Atlit prison 24 July, IDF reported, noting that the detainees crossed the Rosh Haniqra border point and were handed over to members of the International Red Cross. The IDF will continue to release another three groups of detainees at 2-week intervals until the 'Atlit facility is eliminated, the Israeli paper *DAVAR reported. Earlier, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri* told a UN envoy that promises made by the U.S. Administration during the TWA hijacking crisis to seek the release of all the detainees have not materialized, Beirut radio reported. Birri said a "clear and frank" stand will be formulated should their detention continue.

Israel

Two of the seven names on the Palestinian list for talks with the United States "could be acceptable" to the Israeli Government, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by IDF radio. The two are apparently Hanna Sanyurah, editor of the East Jerusalem Paper *Al-FAJR*, and Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, the radio said. Abu Rahmah has already obtained official approval to leave for Amman, Jerusalem radio noted. In another part of his remarks to the Knesset committee, reported by Jerusalem television, Peres reviewed different possible combinations for peace negotiations, stressing that he totally opposes "procrastination." As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio broadcast a statement by Peres noting "progress" as a result of President Husni Mubarak's decision to lift limitations on trade and tourism and establish an Egyptian academic center in Israel.

Jordan

A Jordanian diplomat was shot dead while driving to work in Ankara 24 July and Turkish police subsequently arrested a suspect, Paris Radio Monte Carlo reported. The radio also reported that an unknown person, in a telephone call to a news agency in Ankara, claimed the operation was carried out by Islamic Jihad.

Sudan

Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad said following a Transitional Military Council (TMC) meeting that he had not submitted his resignation to the TMC and reports of his resignation were unfounded, SUNA reported. The defense minister disclosed that illness prevented him from working during the past few days and that he resumed work 23 July.

Meanwhile, the defense minister announced in a statement to a Libyan magazine carried by JANA that the government is prepared to meet southern rebel leader John Garang in Tripoli or Addis Ababa.

PDRY

A treason trial will begin at the Supreme Court 30 July, Aden radio reported, noting that 12 suspects are accused of spying for foreign intelligence services.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian joint staff report cited by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces killed or wounded over 100 Iraqi troops in the southern and central sectors 22 July, capturing new positions in a "successful attack" in the latter area. An Iraqi spokesman denied Iran's claim to have shot down an Iraqi helicopter, INA noted.

As for the Gulf, Iran's new navy commander warned that the Iranian Navy will confiscate "any cargo destined for the Iraqi regime" through the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, contending that Iranian warships are in full control of these areas, according to IRNA.

Iran

The Majlis ratified a bill that stipulates prison terms and fines for persons guilty of facilitating or participating in unauthorized border crossings, Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

At a press conference in Kabul, two officials of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul arrested 16 July for spying confessed that they were engaged in collecting information about DRA security forces, BAKHTAR announced.

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Faruq Qaddumi Holds Meetings in Addis Ababa
GF240650 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Talks were held between brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO political department, and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council during the African summit conference in Addis Ababa from 18 to 21 July. Abu al-Lutf briefed him on the Palestinian situation and developments in the Middle East. He affirmed the importance of the convocation of the Arab summit conference. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed Sudan's support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership under brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. He also announced that Sudan supports the convocation of the Arab summit conference as scheduled.

Faruq Qaddumi also held a meeting with the Cuban delegation led by the deputy foreign minister. The convocation of the upcoming conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers and coordination with Cuba regarding this conference, to be held in Luanda in September 1985, were also discussed, along with recent developments in the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the head of the British Labor Party, Mr Neil Kinnock. The situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue were discussed. Mr Kinnock expressed his understanding of the PLO's stance, affirming that the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East requires the ability of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination. He also welcomed the visit to be made by brother Abu al-Lutf to Britain to hold detailed talks with Labor Party officials.

Resistance Operations in Al-Biqa' Detailed
JN231742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces have launched a heavy machinegun and rocket attack against an artillery emplacement belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Hasbayya in the southern part of western Al-Biqa'. A statement by the joint forces' General Command last night said that the attack injured several doldiers in the position and set the position on fire.

The statement added that the heroes of the joint forces detonated two explosive charges near a patrol comprising an armored personnel carrier and a jeep as they were combing the area following the attack. The two vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were either killed or wounded.

The statement also said that another group of the heroes of the joint forces fired three rockets at a postion belonging to occupation forces and agent militias in southern Lebanon yesterday. The position was damaged and a number of Zionist and agent militia soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations, but declined to mention its losses or those of its agents, adding that its forces and agent militias besieged the area of operation and launched a large-scale search campaign, arresting a large number of Palestinian citizens.

Jibril Says 'Released' Palestinians To Go to Al-Biqa'
NC211635 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] A Palestinian source in Damascus has stated that the Japanese terrorist Okomoto, who was released by Israel and who arrived in Damascus last night together with 216 Palestinians, will leave for northern Lebanon to join Habash's group.

However, Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, has disclosed that the released Palestinians will be distributed among the Palestinian camps in the Al-Biqa' beginning today.

Reportage on OPEC Semi-Annual Meeting in Geneva

Divided on Price Differential

AU231236 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 23 July 85

[Text] Geneva, July 23 (AFP) — The OPEC member countries will aim at maintaining unchanged the average level of OPEC official selling prices when they review the relationship between rates for light and heavy crudes, Iran's Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi indicated today.

He was questioned by reporters as oil ministers of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries emerged from a closed-door working session of more than two hours, on the second day of their semi-annual conference here.

Asked whether he expected agreement on a reduction of the price of heavy crude, as sought by Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Oil Minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, replied, "I think so".

But Etienne Tchioba, the Gabonese minister, said the issue of price differentials would only be taken up by the ministers tonight, and Nigeria's Tam David-West confirmed this, saying, "We haven't touched it yet".

The conference chairman, Subroto of Indonesia, said Shaykh Yamani would chair a session of OPEC's seven-member committee on differentials in the afternoon, ahead of a resumed plenary meeting set for 6 p.m. (1600 GMT).

Algeria, Iran, Libya and the United Arab Emirates had made it clear in advance of the Geneva meeting that they were opposed to any price cuts. They considered that OPEC should instead further restrict its output in order to counter an erosion of world market prices.

But the ministers yesterday deferred the controversial question of OPEC production levels and a review of national quotas to a special conference that might be held next September, thus avoiding a public row here.

Algeria, Iran and Libya might put up at least token resistance against Saudi Arabia's insistence on a reduction of the rate for the Arabian heavy grade, conference sources said.

Official OPEC selling prices now range from 29.50 dollars a barrel for extra light African crudes to 26.50 for the Arabian heavy. Delegates said a 50 cent cut had been mooted for the latter grade, an adjustment that would not significantly affect the market, in the view of oil industry experts. Free market or spot prices are currently one to two dollars below the official OPEC price range.

A split decision by the OPEC ministers on the differentials would not be a dramatic development in market terms, as it would mainly affect the relative competitive position of OPEC countries, analysts here said.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait secured the support of seven OPEC countries for an adjustment of the differentials last January, while Gabon abstained and Algeria, Iran and Libya dissented.

The Saudis, financially squeezed by a large shortfall in their oil export earnings, want a reduction in the Arabian heavy rate in order to recover market shares lost over the past few months to other OPEC producers who have bolstered their sales through various types of discounting.

Evening Session Held

AU232020 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 23 (AFP) — OPEC Oil ministers failed to tackle the thorny issue of a review of price differentials between light and heavy crudes at their evening session, several ministers said tonight after a nearly three-hour session of OPEC's half-yearly conference.

Dr Subroto, the Indonesian OPEC chairman, said they focused on the issue of restoring pricing and production "discipline" in OPEC ranks.

He said a seven-member ministerial committee on the differentials, chaired by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, had still not presented its final report and concrete proposals to the full conference.

He said the committee would meet at 10 am (0800 GMT) tomorrow. "After they arrive at a conclusion, they will report to the conference," he said.

Venezuela's Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said he hoped that there would be "a compromise between the diverse positions" held by member countries on the differentials issue.

Conference sources earlier said a 60 cent reduction of the price of heavy crude was envisaged as the basis for a compromise.

Break in Deadlock Sought

AU241028 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Jan Kristiansen report]

[Text] Geneva, July 24 (AFP) — Oil ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were making another attempt here today to break an apparent deadlock over OPEC oil price adjustments advocated by Saudi Arabia and other major producers of heavy crudes.

A seven-member ministerial panel chaired by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia was meeting this morning in a bid to work out a recommendation to be submitted to the full conference, as OPEC's half-yearly meeting went into its third day.

The panel is composed of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as well as the Saudi Minister. But Iran's Mohammad Gharazi also joined the group as the ministers entered the conference rooms.

Algeria, Libya and Iran are basically opposed to any move that would amount to a reduction of OPEC's official selling price

range, and the UAE's Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah has adopted a similar position. "I don't like to change the prices," he said, "I would like everything to stay as it is."

Arab oil industry sources said overnight that a compromise was likely to be based on a price cut of no more than 50 to 60 cents for the Arabian heavy variety, with a possibility of some adjustment to the lighter grades so as to preserve the average price for OPEC crudes roughly unchanged.

"Lights should go up," Mr. Gharazi said, adding that he was "not so much" against a reduction for the heavy grades, but would like a "less than 50 cent cut."

It was not immediately clear whether the differentials committee would be able to wind up its work quickly so that the full conference could reconvene before lunch. Conference sources said that if a plenary session was put off until the afternoon, the ministers' talks might spill over until tomorrow.

Saudi Arabia wants a price cut for heavy crude in order to improve its competitive position it lost in recent months, mainly, it argues, because of widespread discounting and other forms of cheating on OPEC pricing and production agreements by most of its partners.

Shaykh Yamani said on Monday that Saudi output is at present running at 2.2 to 2.3 million barrels a day (mbd), dramatically down from the first quarter average of 3.7 mbd and barely half the 1984 average of 4.4 mbd.

He said "discipline" was the key issue of the meeting here, together with the question of differentials.

Reporting overnight on the ministers' evening session, the conference chairman, Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, said they had discussed ways and means of strengthening a ministerial executive council (MEC) set up last December to oversee the auditing of OPEC countries' exports, production and pricing by independent consultants.

He recalled that the ministers had resolved at their Vienna meeting two weeks ago that "all (OPEC) countries will phase out discounts and malpractices as quickly as possible" and that the MEC would keep tabs on their compliance with this decision.

"The auditors are...the instrument of the Ministerial Council", and the ministers agreed last night to give them "definite assurances" and "all facilities they may need" for inspection in each of the 13 countries, he said. Dr. Subroto's remarks were seen here as an implicit admission that the independent consultants, made available to OPEC by a Dutch firm, had not been able so far to operate freely in all member countries.

Dr. Subroto also solemnly reaffirmed "the determination of (OPEC) to defend the prices and to stabilize the market." But industry analysts here said this was not likely to impress the market, against the background of the postponement until September at the earliest, of any talks on OPEC's overall production levels and national quotas.

Saudi, UAE Ministers Interviewed

PM240855 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Geneva — date not given]

[Excerpts] Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, said that the Kingdom is seeking to get the current OPEC conference to achieve results on two matters. Replying to questions by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he said that the first matter is a commitment by all member-states to OPEC resolutions on prices and production quotas and, the second, the rectification of price differentials.

Asked if he expects that an agreement on a solution to the question of price differentials would be easy, he said: I believe that it is essential to reach agreement on this matter. Obviously the member-states are aware of this fact. The question of differentials, he added, is now being discussed at a committee of experts and ministers. It was discussed last Saturday and Sunday and we will continue discussing it.

Replying to another question as to whether the other OPEC members are serious about a commitment to OPEC resolutions, Yamani said: They made a pledge to adhere to prices and quotas at the last Vienna meeting, but whether this pledge represents a real desire or just mere words is something that we will find out in the near future.

Speaking about the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's position regarding the demand by some member-states to increase their production quotas as in the case of Iraq and Ecuador, Yamani said: I believe that it is possible to discuss these requests at future meetings and not at this meeting. The question is not one of rejecting increasing production quotas but of postponing the discussion to some other time.

On the other hand Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the current OPEC conference is discussing a basic problem, which is the problem of the market and its deteriorating situation as well as other side problems stemming from the main one. He said: We do not think that one conference is sufficient to deal with this problem. Therefore, we should not be surprised if the situation called for a series of meetings or monthly meetings because the situation is very difficult. A strange phenomenon has begun to emerge, which is that an increasing number of countries are demanding to increase their quotas whereas OPEC is supposed to discuss lowering the production ceiling in view of low demand for their oil.

Asked whether he feels optimistic about the possibility of the conference achieving positive results, Al-'Utaybah said: I feel optimistic about the conference achieving some positive results and I hope that it will achieve such a result. But the problem is so deep-rooted that one conference or our present conference cannot find a radical solution for it particularly since the time factor is important and OPEC is not completely in control of the

situation. But at the same time we should not lose hope or despair, but rather, we should prepare ourselves for a long period of sacrifices and shouldering heavier burdens. It is because this is the only option that we have to choose, the alternative to this could seem easier but it will have dire political and economic consequences.

Asked about his country's attitude to the question of price differentials, Al-'Utaybah said: I believe that this is a chronic problem to which there is no magical solution. Indeed interim solutions should be found for it though they may not be ideal, solutions that would deal with this problem to a certain extent but which should be reviewed regularly, particularly since the question of differentials is directly linked to the situation of the market as a whole, to reductions granted by certain countries, and to strict adherence [to resolutions] by certain other countries like sisterly Saudi Arabia. When Saudi Arabia finds difficulty in marketing its heavy oil it refuses to give reductions; if it does there would have been no problem of price differentials.

KUWAIT

Draft Budget Law for Ministries, Government

GF200800 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Jul 85 p 5

["Text" of draft budget law for ministries and government departments for the fiscal year 1985-86 in accordance with the amendment issued on 17 July]

[Text] After taking cognizance of Articles 65, 142, and 144 of the Constitution; Law No 25 for 1974 regarding the reorganization of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, amended under Decree No 18 for 1981; Decree No 106 for 1976 with regard to the reserve for future generations; and Decree No 31 for 1978 regarding the rules of preparing general budgets and control of their implementation and the final account, the National Assembly has approved the following law, which we have ratified and issued:

Article 1

Revenues in the budgets of the ministries and government departments for the fiscal year 1985-86 are estimated at 3.11 billion Kuwaiti dinars according to what is included in list (A) accompanying this law.

Article 2

The sum of 311.6 million Kuwaiti dinars from the aforementioned revenues will be added to the reserve for future generations, in accordance with the aforementioned Decree No 106 for 1976.

Article 3

Expenditures in the budgets of ministries and government departments for the fiscal year 1985-86 are estimated at 3.43 billion Kuwaiti dinars distributed among the sections shown in last (B) accompanying this law.

Article 4

The sum of 30 million Kuwaiti dinars from the aforementioned revenues will be allocated as a payment to the capital of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development in accordance with aforementioned Laws No 25 for 1974 and No 18 for 1981.

Article 5

The increase in spending and allocations for revenues is estimated at 657.1 million Kuwaiti dinars. This amount will be covered from the state's general reserves.

Article 6

A non-Kuwaiti employee's grade will be cancelled once the employee acquires Kuwaiti nationality so that he will acquire the grade which a Kuwaiti earns. The Civil Service Bureau will have the authority to amend the number of jobs under the same grade from the overall number of jobs according to nationalities.

Article 7

The allocation of funds for a certain purpose in the list of expenditures for every ministry or department does not exempt ministries and departments from following closely the rules, laws, decisions, and instructions which are in force for the use of these funds.

Article 8

All ministers will implement this law, each in his own field. This law will be published in the official gazette and will go into effect as of 1 July 1985.

Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of Kuwait.

Soviet Official Views PLO, Israeli Relations

LD231923 Kuwait KUNA in English 1852 GMT 23 Jul 85

[By Hassan Sayegh]

[Text] Kuwait, July 23 (KUNA) — Soviet charge d'affaires in Kuwait Vladimir Zentcher Tuesday underlined the need for the Palestine Liberation Organization to reunite its groups so that the Palestinians be better poised to take the appropriate decisions that serve their cause.

Addressing a press conference at the residence of the Soviet ambassador here, Zentcher reiterated his country's recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On the joint Palestinian-Jordanian agreement on seeking a peaceful scion of the Middle East crisis, the Soviet official warned that "some dangerous possibilities may arise if the Amman accord was implemented verbatim."

In an indirect reference to opposition to the accord from some Palestinian groups, he said there are many Palestinians who are skeptical about this path and they still have to define their position on the agreement.

King Husayn of Jordan and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat agreed in Amman last February to jointly seek a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict under an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Asked to speculate on the eventual result of the accord, the Soviet official said "until now we have not fully comprehended the final shape of the agreement and even the Arabs and Palestinians cannot predict what the results of the accord could be."

But he recalled that the Soviet Union has sought "and strongly backs" the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East peace.

"Any developments that could run counter to this trend would not be in the interest of the Palestinian people," he cautioned. The Soviet charge d'affaires renewed Moscow's denial that the Soviet Union had proposed to resume diplomatic ties with Israel.

"Resumption of diplomatic ties hinges on a halt of Israel's aggressive policy towards the Arab countries and the region as a whole," he told the conference.

Responding to a question, he said there was nothing extraordinary about contacts between Soviet and Israeli officials. He recalled that former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, now president, met with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York in 1984.

But he stressed that in that meeting Gromyko spelled out the Soviet Union's denunciation of Israel's aggressive policies against the Arabs and the Palestinian people.

AL-ANBA Examines Sudan's 'Internal Conflict'

LD231049 Kuwait KUNA in English 0955 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 23 (KUNA) — Sudan's current problems stem from the abrupt change from an absolute autocratic rule, reaching tyranny, to a stage of free democracy so undisciplined to the extent of inability to take decision and define priorities, a local paper suggested here Tuesday.

In an editorial comment on Sudan's internal conflict, signalled by the reported resignation today of the minister of finance and planning along with the acting governor of the central bank, *Al-ANBA* daily cautioned that Sudan was standing at crossroads.

"To all indications," the newspaper said, "the country is up for great events, which, to a great extent, will determine the new government's ability to realize internal stability and redefine Khartoum's economic and political orientation, both at home and abroad."

The recent resignations are only the first in a series to come, according to *AL-ANBA*, reflecting the deep rift among parties to the April 6 popular uprising.

The paper suggested that the only safe way for a peaceful transition to a stable and prosperous Sudan is the government's pursuance of an even-handed and balanced policy at the home and external fronts.

It argued that such balanced policy will not only ensure an exit from the country's internal problems, represented by economic chaos, starvation and drought, but will also create the necessary external atmosphere to guarantee Sudan's future solid stability.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Receives Iraqi Under Secretary

GF231654 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received at his office Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, who arrived in the country yesterday. During the meeting Al-'Ali conveyed to him an oral message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations and the emergency Arab summit expected to be held in Rabat toward the end of this month. They also discussed current regional situations in particular, and Arab, international, and common interest issues in general.

The meeting was attended by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Haytham ibn Tariq al Sa'id, director of European and American affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, chief of protocol at the minister's office; Muhammad Ghanim al-'Annaz, Iraqi ambassador in Muscat; and the delegation accompanying the Iraqi under secretary.

The guest today left our country and was seen off by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, the assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Iraqi ambassador in Muscat.

Commerce Minister Interviewed on Ties With UK

GF201811 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 20 (WAKH) Omani Commerce and Industry Minister Salim ibn Abdallah al-Ghazali said the GCC economic agreement "tightens the gatherings of the member countries." He hailed the executed step by the GCC member states and said that "those states evaluate the obstacles, which are normal to appear, to deal with and avoid them."

In an interview with Radio London broadcast today, Mr al-Ghazali described relations between Oman and Britain as strong at the desire of the two governments to develop trade relations to the highest extent. Mr al-Ghazali pointed out that Britain's export to Oman reached 17.5 percent in 1984 of Omani imports, while Omani exports to Britain in 1984 reached 15 to 16 million Omani riyals (32 to 33 million pounds). Oman's main income, Al-Ghazali clarified, is oil, but the concerned parties are still looking to diversify their income sources.

Al-Ghazali is on a visit to Britain heading a trade and industrial delegation.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Jeddah

GF231104 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was received at the airport by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of the district of Mecca; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; Muhammad Nazir, deputy chief of royal protocol in Jeddah; and other officials.

Received by King Fadh

GF231624 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat and member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Gambian President Arrives on Pilgrimage

LD211142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1012 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — The president of the Republic of the Gambia and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, Dawda Jawara, arrived in Jeddah at noon today to perform minor pilgrimage.

Received by King Fadh

GF240654 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz last night received Gambian President Dawda Jawara, chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Gambian minister of external affairs, Lamin Kiti Jabang; and Dr Omar Jah, Gambian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Al-Faysal Receives Mauritanian, Gambian Ministers

GF231330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal today at his office received Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

His Highness also met Gambian External Affairs Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang and discussed with him bilateral relations and a number of international and regional issues.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Departs Jeddah 23 Jul

GF231300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Dr Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister for foreign cooperation and information, today left Jeddah for home following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom. During his visit the Moroccan minister met King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; 'Isa Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Zayn al-Abidin el Alaoui, Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom.

AL-YAWM Views U.S. Stand Toward Palestinians

GF200750 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 20 Jul (SPA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-YAWM* comments on the U.S. displeasure over Israel's rejection of the list of Palestinian names. The newspaper notes that the United States knows that the Israeli entity is obstructing efforts to achieve peace in the region.

The newspaper calls on the United States to adopt a more just stand in its relations with the region's countries by repelling Israel's aggressive policy. It also calls on the Arab countries not to be soft in seeking their rights and national commitments and not to forget that their noble religion of Islam urges them to be strong at all times.

AL-RIYAD Examines Israel-USSR Relations

GF210800 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Israel and the Russians, and the Facts of the New Circumstances," the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* today said: A secret controversy is taking place regarding the restoration of relations between the Zionist entity and the USSR in the form of normalizing relations and restoring full diplomatic representation and exchange of ambassadors. Whether we think well or ill of the USSR's stand on Israel, it is the official forms of these relations which were severed.

Numerous channels connecting the two countries — through Eastern Europe or other parties — continue to exist, which means that the measures remain merely formal.

Hence, it is not ruled out that relations will be automatically restored.

UAE

Iraqi Under Secretary Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF231106 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1035 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, arrived in Abu Dhabi today from Oman, as part of a tour he is currently undertaking in the region. Upon his arrival he was received by Ya'qub al-Kindi, UAE acting Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Meets With State Minister

GF231948 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAKH) — UAE State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah received a verbal message from Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz dealing with the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Iraqi Foreign Under Secretary Taha Yasin al-'Ali during a meeting with Mr 'Abdallah here today.

PDRY

Parliamentary Delegation Returns From Moscow

GF231728 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of a PDRY parliamentarian delegation, affirmed the development of relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union.

In an interview with Soviet radio and television, Brother Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan said: Our meetings with Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with parliamentary officials in Moscow and Baku gave us the opportunity to exchange views with them. He affirmed that points of view were similar on all issues discussed, whether dealing with the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, or with Middle East issues and the current international situation.

He said that his visit was an excellent opportunity to acquaint himself with the experience of Soviet parliamentarians, and the expertise and experience of social construction in the Soviet Union, and the struggle of the Soviet people for peace and social progress. He affirmed that this expertise is very important for the PDRY and that the visit in itself contributes to the fortification and development of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and friendly Soviet Union; this is based on the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in 1979. He said this was the most important event after the establishment of the YSP in 1978.

He declared the solidarity of the Yemeni parliamentarians, Government, and people with the struggle of the Soviet parliamentarians and people for the elimination of the arms race and to realize international peace and security. He affirmed the PDRY's total support for Soviet peace proposals for strengthening world peace.

The delegation of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, led by Brother Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, returned to Aden this morning after several days' visit to Moscow during which it met with a number of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium officials.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow Youth Festival

GF231750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The first group of our country's delegation participating in the 12th international festival of youth and students left Aden for Moscow this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Riyad al-'Akbari, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youths Union.

Brother Riyad al-'Akbari made a statement to ANA in which he affirmed that the participants to this festival have prepared for excellently and will participate in all political, economic, and artistic activities. He said that the Yemeni youth delegation will relate to the world youths the struggle experience of our youth and their role in the construction of a new life in the PDRY; the victories of our people, the successes of the 14 October Revolution; and the achievements of the progressive regime in the PDRY, under the leadership of the YSP; as well as the role of the Yemeni youth in the preparations for the Third General Congress of the YSP and for the third 5-year plan.

Brother al-'Akbari also affirmed that the PDRY youths, along with the world democratic youth movement, will contribute in the struggle to ensure a new future free from the spectre of war, and the destructive threats and adventurous policy of the imperialists.

Suspects To Be Tried on Charges of Espionage

GF231620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A preparatory hearing was held at the Supreme Court of the Republic this morning, chaired by Brother Najib 'Abd al-Rahman Samiri, chairman of the court, to look into criminal case no 4 of 1985. This case pertains to the activities of an organization that has committed the crime of treason against the fatherland, in accordance with Article 109, Clause 60, and Article 102 of the Law of Punishments No 3 of 1976. The suspects in the case are: 'Ali Sayid Salih, Shihab Qasim Isma'il, 'Ali ibn 'Ali Salih, 'Abdallah 'Ali Bashbil, Mahmud ibn al-Sa'id, Mahmud Ahmad Mahfuz, Mu'awiyah Sa'id Salim, Nasir Ahmad Nasir, Najat 'Ali ibn 'Ali, Khalid Muhummad 'Ali, Ahmad Fadal al-Sa'id, 'Amir 'Abdallah ibn Hamam, and Khalid 'Abdallah Rubatini.

The accusation issued by the court said that the suspects, from 1980 until the date of their arrest, participated in an organization operating for foreign intelligence services.

They carried out spying activities by collecting political, economic, and secret military information and passing it to foreign intelligence services for the purpose of harming the interests of our republic, the security of our territory, and its defense capabilities.

After the court heard the defense and the general prosecutor, it decided to try the suspects with the exception of suspect Najat 'Ali ibn 'Ali, who was released for lack of sufficient evidence against her.

The trial will be held at the Supreme Court of the Republic next Tuesday, 30 July, in order to give the defense attorneys the opportunity to [words indistinct] and to contact the suspects in accordance with legal procedures.

Central Committee Member Returns From Sanaa

GF231734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Central Committee and installations minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden from Sanaa today following a several-day visit to the northern part of the homeland. During his visit he met with his brother 'Abdallah al-Kurshumi, minister of public works, and discussed with him the activities carried out by the two ministries in the two parts dealing with installations and various development projects within its specialization. They affirmed the importance of continuous meetings between officials of the two ministries and the exchange of expertise and profit gained from experiments in order to raise work standard.

Delegation Leaves for Group of 77 Conference

GF201719 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The PDRY delegation to the ministerial conference of the countries of the Group of 77 left today for New Delhi, led by brother 'Abdallah Salim al-Jibri, deputy minister of trade and supply.

Prior to his departure from Aden airport, brother Al-Jibri said that the conference, which will be held on 22 and 23 July, will discuss a number of cooperation issues pertaining to the countries in the group and the legal system of trade priorities.

YAR

PDRY Installations Minister Departs 23 Jul

GF231454 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, minister of installations in the southern part of the homeland, left Sanaa today following a several-day visit. During his visit he held talks with relevant officials at the Public Works Ministry on coordination between the two parts of Yemen in the fields of roads and public works.

In a statement, Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah said that during his meeting yesterday with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, the president asked him to deliver a (?reply) message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the General People's Congress and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland.

Minutes of the meeting between the YAR installations minister and PDRY public works minister were signed at the Public Works Ministry today. The minutes include coordination and cooperation in the field of construction and roads and work to unite the general specifications of roads and [words indistinct] in order to unite the bases of comprehensive development in this field. The minutes also call for the exchange of expertise and field visits at work locations by the two sides and also by officials of technical training centers in the two parts of Yemen in order to acquaint themselves with the course of training and make use of all available means.

The minutes also include an agreement to hold meetings every 6 months, with the next meeting will be held in Aden in January 1986.

Yugoslav Chief of Staff Arrives in Sanaa

GF231808 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Colonel General Petar Gracanian, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff, arrived in Sanaa today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to our country. During his visit he will hold talks with the brother general chief of staff of the Armed Forces and member of the Standing Committee on bilateral relations.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, the colonel general stated that the purpose of his visit to our country is to strengthen friendship and cooperation relations between the YAR and SFRY since the two countries are among the founding members of the Nonalignment Movement.

He added that his talks with brother officials will deal with scientific and technical cooperation in addition to cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

He was received by Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of general staff and member of the Standing Committee; and a number of officials of the General Command of the Armed Forces.

Mubarak Exchanges Cables With USSR Supreme Soviet

NC231110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received the following congratulatory cable from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the 33d anniversary of the July revolution:

On the occasion of Egypt's national day, the 33d anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution, we send your excellency and the Egyptian people our congratulations and best wishes. We firmly support the maintenance of equal and mutually beneficial relations between our two countries. We are confident that the positive and steady growth of these relations will be in keeping with the common interests of the Soviet and Egyptian peoples.

President Mubarak sent the following reply to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

It gives me great pleasure to send you and the friendly Soviet people my deepest thanks for your kind congratulations on Egypt's national day, the 33d anniversary of the glorious July revolution. The Arab Republic of Egypt seeks broader channels of communication with all countries and peoples in order to establish a better human society. We are certain that the relations of fruitful cooperation between our peoples in various fields will continue to grow for our common benefit and in the service of international cooperation and world peace.

Mubarak Describes Mengistu Meeting as 'Fraternal'

NC191058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 19 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today continued his important and intensive meetings with African leaders participating in the OAU summit meetings. Mubarak is interested in strengthening the OAU and bolstering Egypt's relations with fraternal African countries in all domains.

Mubarak began his activities this morning by attending an important meeting with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Ethiopian Presidential Palace. Mengistu received Mubarak at the palace entrance and embraced him. The meeting has been described as warm and was attended by: Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Usmah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for political affairs; the Ethiopian foreign minister, and other Ethiopian personalities.

Afterward, Presidents Mubarak and Mengistu met separately for 2 and 1/4 hours. Following the meeting, President Mubarak stated that it was fraternal, adding that this is the first visit by an Egyptian president to Ethiopia in a long time. He pointed out: We discussed various issues and bilateral relations, stressing that strong relations link Egypt and Ethiopia. These relations cannot be abandoned. We have agreed to continue our relations and to exchange views. He said that he invited Mengistu Haile Mariam to visit Cairo and that the Ethiopian leader will set the date for a visit at the appropriate time.

Ghali Interviewed on African Relations

PM231329 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 19 Jul 85 pp 22-24

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Sana' al-Sa'id — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Since last April's revolution in Sudan it has been said that the new regime's relations with Libya and Ethiopia would shed light on Sudan's real political attitude to Egypt. Have you now identified that attitude, and how are you handling your relations with Sudan, bearing in mind Libya's troublemaking history?

Answer: Egyptian-Sudanese ties are eternal, historical ties between two people with deep-rooted ties of blood, joined by the Nile and by a common destiny and objectives. That is why I am confident that Egyptian-Sudanese ties are strong and solid and rise above individuals. Furthermore, the establishment of security and stability south of the valley is something which Egypt works for and rejoices in. For our part we have made efforts on various occasions to clear the atmosphere and eliminate the causes of differences between Sudan and Ethiopia. I have personally contributed to these efforts. Although, on the basis of past experience, we doubt the aims and designs of the Libyan regime, we do understand fraternal Sudan's motives and reasons for endeavoring to maintain good-neighborly relations with the neighboring states. We are confident that these relations are not maintained at the expense of Egyptian-Sudanese fraternal and friendly ties. This has been confirmed by the Sudanese leaders on more than one occasion and by President Mubarak's recent successful visit to Khartoum.

Question: In an attempt to become Africa's India, Sudan is trying to be on good terms with all sides including the Soviet Union. Sudanese officials have expressed a desire to strengthen relations and restore full and sound diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. That being the case, is Egypt likely to lose any of its strategic interests in Sudan?

Answer: The improvement of relations with the Soviets is not surprising. Egypt itself has improved its relations with the Soviet Union, raised representation with it to ambassador level, and concluded technical and economic agreements with it. It is not strange for Sudan or any other state to want to improve relations with the Soviets. This tends to strengthen the policy of nonalignment, which strikes a balance in the nonaligned states' relations with the two superpowers.

Question: How do you assess current Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, particularly in view of the fact that Ethiopia is seen as a major ally of the Soviet Union in the region?

Answer: Egyptian-Ethiopian relations are old and deep-rooted in history. They are joined by the Nile, with links between the Ethiopian church and the Coptic church in Alexandria. These relations have been strengthened and diversified through the ages despite the occasional, casual lull. Both sides have on various occasions expressed a genuine desire to clear the atmosphere between them, affirming their respect for the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and for the terri-

torial integrity of others. Relations between the two countries have grown steadily — as reflected mainly in the extension of the trade agreement between the two countries. The volume of that agreement has been raised to $45 million this year following an exchange of visits between the two countries' economy ministers. Egypt has also responded to Ethiopia's request that Egyptian teachers be sent to lecture at Ethiopian universities. Furthermore, efforts are currently geared toward concluding a technical cooperation agreement between Ethiopia and the Egyptian fund for African technical cooperation.

Question: But some people have formed the impression that political relations between the two countries are cool. That impression is strengthened by the fact that Egypt enjoys close relations with the United States, while Ethiopia is a main ally of the Soviet Union.

Answer: As I have already emphasized, our relations with Ethiopia are strong. Furthermore, both Egypt and Ethiopia are members of the nonaligned group. Nonalignment constitutes a main part of their foreign policies. Egypt's close economic relations with the United States because of Washington's aid to Egypt and Ethiopia's special relations with the Soviet Union should not negate the fact that there is a bigger common denominator between the two countries. That denominator is the policy of nonalignment, which both countries are trying to pursue as a main feature of their diplomatic activity.

Question: There has been no movement toward a settlement of the Western Sahara problem, which is complicating the African situation. What is the solution? By accepting the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a member last year, the OAU only intensified differences instead of bringing the parties to the disputes closer together.

Answer: I may agree with you that SDAR membership of the OAU does not provide a final solution to the problem, but I disagree with your view that by accepting the SDAR as a member the OAU intensified differences and placed more obstacles in the way of a settlement. The OAU admitted the SDAR as a member out of concern for OAU unity, because it was clear, in the circumstances, that it would be difficult to find an immediate solution acceptable to the disputing parties. It would otherwise have meant that the OAU was abandoning its efforts to promote a suitable settlement through calm dialogue and conciliatory efforts.

Question: Some people claim that Egyptian-Moroccan relations became somewhat cool following Morocco's union agreement with Libya and that, as a result, Egypt has been sympathizing and siding with the Polisario. What is truth?

Answer: That is not true, and any claims of change in Egypt's position on the Sahara problem for any reason are untrue. Egypt's position on these issues is firm and is based on principles not governed by emotional reactions. Let me emphasize that Egypt's fixed position on the Sahara problem is based on African legitimacy and on respect for OAU resolutions 103 and 104, which were supported by Morocco itself. I also emphasize that at no stage has Egypt recognized the SDAR explicitly or implicitly.

Question: On the question of Egypt's relations with the African Arabs, ambiguity and lack of movement seem to characterize its relations with Algeria. What is the true situation?

Answer: On the contrary, our relations with Algeria are good. Diplomatic contacts take place between Egypt and Algeria within the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. That is in addition to the bilateral contacts held through normal diplomatic channels.

Iraqi Irrigation Minister Views Cooperation

NC211529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 Jul (MENA) — Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah has emphasized that friendship between the Egyptian and Iraqi people and between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Husni Mubarak will open great prospects for bilateral cooperation in all fields.

In a statement to MENA, the Iraqi minister pointed out that an exchange of visits on political and unofficial levels enables the citizens of both countries to strengthen the existing rapprochement, since the circumstances experienced by our countries and people are very similar.

Mahmud 'Abdallah confirmed that there is continuing cooperation between Egypt and Iraq, particularly in the irrigation field. This is exemplified by the large number of Egyptian irrigation experts in Iraq. He said that there is also an Egyptian company working on land reclamation projects in Iraq.

The Iraqi minister noted that his current visit to Egypt reflects the friendship existing between Egypt and Iraq. This visit also aims at increasing bilateral cooperation in other aspects of irrigation, including the drilling of wells, irrigation by sprinklers, and soil and land research.

Socialist Labor Party Seeks Unity With Sudan Parties

GF191811 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jul (QNA) — Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party, was quoted here today as saying that contacts are being made to establish a "broad front" of Egyptian and Sudanese parties, unions, and institutions.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* quoted Ibrahim Shukri, who recently visited Khartoum leading an Egyptian party delegation, as saying that the delegation members met yesterday to organize contacts with Egyptian parties and professional groups which did not participate in the visit, with the aim of forming a temporary secretariat for the first general congress of "the democratic union for popular forces in the Nile Valley," which will hold its first meeting within 3 months.

Ibrahim Shukri added that a number of Sudanese parties will participate in the popular forces congress.

AL-AHALI on Relations With Israel, Sudan, Libya

PM221333 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 17 Jul 85 p 2

[From the "Our Foreign Policy" column by Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad: "The Time Bombs Around Egypt"]

[Excerpts] Many signs are indicating that the Egyptian policy is in an impasse and that this impasse is like a time bomb threatening Egypt with dire consequences. The time has come for a pause and for a comprehensive reappraisal of the results of this policy in its various spheres, before it is too late and before the situation gets out of hand.

It would suffice here to cite examples of Egyptian foreign policy in terms of relations with countries directly neighboring Egypt. We will begin with Israel and the question of Tabah.

The question of Tabah is not pending or dormant. Rather, there is an ongoing movement on the part of the Israeli side alone, which is proceeding step by step toward imposing the status quo. In the face of these successive steps, which reflect an offensive strategy, Cairo's attitude is one of retreating step by step.

Historical documents unequivocally prove Egypt's right to Tabah. Israel is well aware of this and for this reason is avoiding "arbitration" and, instead, proposed "conciliation" so that it would have privileges in Tabah to which it has no right. This was on the grounds that Egypt's acceptance is a proof of its goodwill and not that Israel has rights that justify its remaining there. When this attempt failed, Peres hinted at the possibility of his accepting the principle of "arbitration" provided that there was a return for the goodwill he would show, namely the return of the Egyptian Ambassador to Tel Aviv.

When this attempt also failed, Israel came out with a new invention; it turned Elat into a "free trade" zone, saying that what applies to Elat should also apply to the Tabah area which is contiguous to it: The tourists in Elat hotels would be exempt from value added tax and, therefore, it was illogical for privileges enjoyed by guests in Elat hotels not also to be enjoyed by guests at the Sonesta Hotel which Israel has built in Tabah.

Egypt protested that to apply the law turning Elat into a free trade zone to Tabah is a violation of the April 1982 agreement between the two countries, which prohibits the introduction of new activities in the Tabah area. But it appears that the Egyptian protest does not carry much weight with Israel, since there are signs that Cairo is anxious to improve relations and proceed with the normalizaiton. The Israeli papers said that President Mubarak recently endorsed an agreement to open an Egyptian cultural center in Israel similar to the Israeli center in Cairo, as an expression of Egypt's goodwill, without taking notice of Israel's steps toward imposing the status quo.

We then move to Sudan, whose relations with Egypt at present are probably the most sensitive and the most likely to flare up. Editorials in the official papers this week described the demonstration a few days ago, which marched to the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum and included some 40,000 people demanding the extradition of Numayri, as being organized by Libya and supported by factions of the "Sudanese left."

It would be a grave mistake on the part of the official authorities to attribute the Sudanese people's uprising and their revolution against Numayri to external planning. Indeed, the authorities' adoption of this "conspiracy interpretation of history" was probably the reason for its support of Numayri until the end — a support that lost it credibility among the Sudanese masses, especially since they toppled him and had the opportunity to learn all the facts.

What the authorites should have realized is that, after 16 years of Numayri's rule, the people are suffering from famine unprecedented in their contemporary history, from a stifling economic crisis, from an exhausting war in the south, and from a deteriorating situation in every field, all of which is bound to generate an explosive, revolutionary state.

In the eyes of all the Sudanese people, factions, and communities and of the left and the right, Numayri is the man responsible for this extremely bad situation. Moreover, all the communities see Cairo as Numayri's protector, using the Egyptian Constitution as an excuse for refusing to extradite political refugees.

This is not a call for violating the Constitution. Nor are we in favor of what an Arab regime close to Cairo did to 'Umar al-Muhayshi or what Al-Qadhdhafi, in collaboration with Al-Sadat, did when the plane carrying Babakr al-Nur and Faruq 'Uthman Hamdallah was forced to land following the failure of the Hashim al-'Ata coup and the two men were handed to Numayri, who immediately executed them. Not a single official voice was then raised in Egypt to protest against Al-Qadhdhafi's action on the basis of the Egyptian Constitution.

However, we wonder: Could the excuse of political asylum be used if Numayri were to be tried as an ordinary criminal and the charges against him proved? There is strong evidence for believing that the accusations against Numayri have been proved, the latest being the bribe he received for smuggling the Falashas from Ethiopia to Israel via Sudan. Is it not, therefore, a blatant provocation for the Sudanese people and their new leadership that Cairo is giving protection to an ordinary criminal, who is no longer in the category of politicans and who for many years was solely responsible for the indescribable tragedies that the Sudanese people are still suffering? Moreover, there is an Egyptian-Sudanese agreement signed in (?1903) providing for the extradition of criminals between the two countries to face justice in their country.

We do not want to be more royal than the king or more tough than the Sudanese prime minister. Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that the demand for Numayri's extradition is a public demand.

Cairo must admit that it has committed an injustice against the Sudanese people. It must submit a self-criticism of its fraternization with the tyrant till the end at the expense of the historical relations between the two countries. Without any violation of protocol Cairo could have shown its dissatisfaction with the many criminal actions committed by the tyrant. But it has shown no desire to do so and thus failed to obtain a historical testimony. It has unfortunately shown total blindness in the face of what was happening in Sudan, and it is now paying the price for that.

Finally we come to Libya and the deterioration in Egyptian-Libyan relations to an unprecedented level as a result of Al-Qadhdhafi's decision to expel Egyptians working in Libya, President Mubarak's refusal to receive Al-Qadhdhafi's emissary, the evacuation of inhabitants from the border areas, and military concentrations on the borders.

There is no doubt that the strengthening of Egyptian-Sudanese ties following Sudanese Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad's visit to Tripoli and his signing of a military protocol between the two countries is directly related to the further deterioration in Egyptian-Libyan relations. Egypt will only submit further to the Israeli fait accompli as long as its relations with the two Arab countries directly neighboring it are faltering or deteriorating. Strengthening Egyptian-Jordanian or Egyptian-Iraqi ties will not help us out of this impasse.

This is to say nothing of Cairo's absence from Lebanon or its increasing reliance on the "special relations" with the United States in a manner contrary to its public commitment to the nonalignment policy. We are only talking about the immediate challenges, and particularly the explosive ones.

For this reason we say that the time has come for a comprehensive reappraisal of state policy — a reappraisal that would spare it this impasse and rescue it from these time bombs that are threatening it with the worse consequences.

There are also signs of crisis in the state's internal policy which are no less serious than those it is facing in its external policy.

This is an issue which Cairo cannot avoid as it meets the African leaders in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

Saddam Husayn Cables Mubarak on National Day

JN231248 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Jul 85

["Text" of President Saddam Husayn's cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Egypt's National Day — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

On the occasion of fraternal Egypt's National Day, it gives us pleasure to send to your excellency on behalf of Iraq and in our own name the warmest congratulations and good wishes to you and to the fraternal Egyptian Arb people. On this occasion, we affirm our pride in the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries. We also affirm our concern for promoting and bolstering these relations in the service of the objectives of our glorious Arab nation and its aspiration for power, sovereignty, and unity.

We wish you good health and happiness and the lofty Egyptian Arab people power, might, and progress.

[Signed] Your brother, Saddam Husyan.

Saddam Cited on Gulf War, Ties With Egypt, U.S.

NC240535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — According to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Iraqi-Egyptian relations are strong and firm. He also noted that he remains in direct contact with President Husni Mubarak.

In an interview with Egyptian journalists that will be published by Cairo papers tomorrow, Wednesday, the Iraqi president declared: Relations between Egypt and Iraq are not measured by the presence of an ambassador or an embassy, but by the practical steps taken by both countries. President Saddam Husayn praised President Mubarak. He said that President Mubarak's visit to Baghdad, which took place without any of the formalities of protocol, made a deep and lasting impression on Iraq's leaders and people.

In his interview with Egyptian journalists, the Iraqi president also discussed the current Arab situation. He described it as characterized by division and dispute. He also spoke of the support which Libya and Syria have given the Iranian regime in its war against the Arab people of Iraq. He said that he could have ordered his forces to shoot down the Syrian planes that violated Iraqi airspace in an effort to pressure Iraq in its war with Iran. However, he preferred only to warn the Syrians and lodge a protest with the Arab League.

As far as the Iraq-Iran war is concerned, President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the number of Iranians in favor of ending the conflict is increasing each day. He added: There have been many initiatives to end the war, but they have not been translated into action due to the stubborness of the Iranian regime.

He noted that Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union are strong, and that U.S. policy toward Iraq has changed for the better since 1982.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Morocco 23 Jul

JN231500 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here this afternoon at the end of a short visit to Morocco. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed during the visit an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to King Hassan II of Morocco on the current Arab situation and issues of mutual interest.

Ba'th Official Receives Sudanese Trade Union Head

JN211802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1441 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and secretary of the Workers Central Bureau, met with Muhammad 'Uthman Jamma', leader of the Sudan Workers Trade Unions Federation, and the accompanying delegation here today. They discussed cooperation in the trade union fields and the situation of the Arab labor movement and ways to bolster it.

Ahmad Muhsin 'Alwan, leader of the General Federation of Trade Unions, met with Muhammad 'Uthman Jamma' and discussed with him the situation of the Arab labor movement and bilateral trade union relations.

Communique Issued

JN231916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Sduan's workers have denounced the Libyan and Syrian alliance with the Tehran regime. In a joint communique issued here today at the end of talks with the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions, Sudan's workers praised Iraq's positive stand on all Islamic and international attempts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war.

They also denounced the Iranian rulers' stand on prolonging the war and expressed support for the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions stand calling for withdrawing confidence in Humayyid Abu Bakr Jallud, current secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

They also urged Arab organizations to adopt the Iraqi proposal to restore constitutional legitimacy to this confederation, making it the true and sincere representative of Arab workers and their struggle.

In their joint communique, the Iraqi and Sudanese workers fully supported the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO and condemned Syrian-Libyan attempts to undermine the PLO.

The two sides stressed the need to promote their relations in service of the pan-Arab struggle movement.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,904

JN231700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Communqiue No 1,904 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high combat spirit and unflinching determination, our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the various sectors of operations, dealing crushing blows to the tyrant clique's forces and teaching them the lessons they deserve.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our valiant helicopter gunship knights continued their daring raids on enemy units opposite our units in the northern sector and east of Tigris, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in 44 combat sorties, during which they destroyed 3 enemy boats, several enemy troop concentrations, and military hardware. They returned safely with their helicopters, praise be to God.

2. An enemy force tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. With extreme courage, our fighters confronted it, inflicting on it heavy loss of life and equipment. In other areas of the same sector, our units sighted two enemy patrols and pounded them with artillery and mortar fire, killing three and wounding others. Two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destoryed and two enemy soldiers were killed in another area.

3. Our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector, using all types of weapons, pounded enemy positions and enemy troop and vehicular movements. Dealing the enemy effective blows, our units destroyed one tank, set one vehicle and one hardware stockpile on fire, killed one enemy soldier, and set other enemy positions on fire.

4. While carrying out combat duties in the northern sector of the battlefield, a group of our hero fighters clashed with an enemy patrol. In a short and lightning battle our fighters killed several members of the enemy patrol and captured two Khomeyni Guards. All members of the group returned safely to their positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and quantities of serviceable weapons and military hardware were captured.

5. One hardware stockpile was set on fire east of Tigris.

6. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Darbandkhan with longe-range artillery.

7. Escaping the tyranny of the criminal Iranian rulers and their sanguinary regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 July 1985

Downing of Helicopter Denied

JN240628 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman today described Iran's claims about shooting down an Iraqi helicopter as "obvious lies." The spokesman told INA that the report broadcast by Tehran radio in its Persian service yesterday about shooting down the aircraft is another attempt to raise the collapsing morale of the Iranian forces.

The spokesman affirmed that no Iraqi helicopter was shot down in any of the operational sectors.

Commander on Preemptive Strikes

JN240652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi field military commander has asserted that henceforth the Iraqi forces will not be satisfied with crushing Iranian offensives, but will also strike at and destroy Iranian concentrations in the interior.

Staff Major General Thabit Sultan, commander of the IV Army Corps, said in a statement published by the magazine *ALIF BA'* today that the Iraqi forces have adequate means to monitor all Iranian movements and to strike at the Iranian forces before launching a new aggression.

The major general added: Sometimes, the Iraqi forces strike at Iranian concentrations first in order to confuse their plans, to weaken their ability for confrontation, and to exhaust their resources. He said that the Iraqi forces use well-trained elite units in such operations.

AL-THAWRAH on Resumption of Strikes Against Iran

JN210814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi paper today warns the Iranian rulers that their continued aggressions against Iraq's international borders will force Iraq to resume its strikes against selected targets deep inside Iranian territory. *AL-THAWRAH* says: In view of Iran's refusal to halt the war and in view of its repeated attempts to cross Iraq's borders, Iraq cannot stand idly by, particularly since the aggressors have exceeded all bounds.

AL-THAWRAH adds: We warn these tyrants against the consequences of persisting in their stupidd trend. They know that Iraq can severely punish them because it possesses destructive means, and it will be doing so within the framework of exercising its legitimate right of self-defense to protect itself, its land, sovereignty, independence, and security. *AL-THAWRAH* stresses that no one, whoever he may be, can object to the exercise of this right which is acknowledged by all international conventions and laws and also by divine law. *AL-THAWRAH* says that the Iranian rulers will be responsible for the results of their insistence on prolonging the war and for the destruction that may befall their people.

Gunman Kills First Secretary Al-Sati in Ankara Embassy

Islamic Jihad Claims Responsibility

JN241315 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1304 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Turkish authorities said they have arrested a suspect in the killing of Ziyad al-Sati, first secretary of the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara today. An unknown person called one of the news agencies in Ankara, claiming the operation was carried out by the Islamic Jihad organization.

Foreign Ministry 'Source' Comments

JN240914 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has stated the following:

While Ziyad al-Sati, first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, was on his way from his home to the embassy at about 0900 this morning, and when the car he was driving stopped at the traffic lights, an unidentified gunman opened fire on him. Al-Sati was hit by several bullets and this led to his death.

On receiving the report, the Foreign Ministry held immediate contacts with the competent Turkish authorities in order to discover the identity of the criminal and to punish the perpetrators of this cowardly criminal act.

An official delegation will leave for Ankara in order to accompany the body of the martyr to Amman.

While mourning martyr Ziyad al-Sati, the Foreign Ministry affirms that such cowardly, criminal acts to which Jordanian citizens are exposed while performing their national duty abroad will not prevent Jordan from continuing to carry out its national duty and to serve the issues of the Arab nation and the Palestine question.

Al-Baz Conveys Mubarak Message to King Husayn

JN231728 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Dr Usamah al-Baz, head of the Egyptian president's office for political affairs and Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon.

Al-Baz conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on fraternal bilateral issues and various Arab issues that are the center of joint concern between both fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

King Husayn Addresses First Expatriates Conference

JN231945 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn arrived at the Sports City to meet Jordanian expatriates at the end of their first conference held here in Amman.

In an impromptu speech, the king voiced his profound appreciation for the achievements of the conference and those who participated in it. He said Jordan would do all it can to deepen their attachment to the homeland. He said that contacts would be maintained with them at all levels.

His majesty the king told the expatriates today that their country's leadership, government, and people are proud of their achievements at home and abroad. Speaking at a reception given to the expatriates at the end of their conference, his majesty expressed the hope he would continue to meet with them at home and in the countries they are living in. He said that such meetings would enhance cooperation and understanding between the expatriates and their motherland.

Ministry Official Meets Envoys on Hospice Closure

JN240551 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Occupied Arab territories — The trade-unionist bodies and organizations called for a general strike in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem today to protest the Israeli authorities' decision to close the Hospice Hospital in occupied Jerusalem.

Yesterday Foreign Ministry Secretary General Taysir Tuqan received separately the U.S., French, Italian, and Greek ambassadors, and the Swedish and British charge d'affaires in Amman and reviewed with them the seriousness of the arbitrary Israeli measures to close the Hospice Hospital. Tuqan referred to the treatment and humanitarian services this hospital renders to the citizens in Jerusalem and the neighboring villages. Tuqan also delivered to the ambassadors official memorandums explaining the Jordanian Government's stand toward these arbitrary and serious measures. The memorandums urged the governments of these states to exert efforts to prevent Israel from closing the hospital and ending its humanitarian services.

AL-RA'Y Columnist on Soviet-Israeli Meeting

JN221026 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Jul 85 pp 28, 25

[From the "Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "The Paris Meeting, Armand Hammer, and the Surprise"]

[Text] In 1967, directly after the June war, many revolutionary and progressive Arab countries severed diplomatic relations with the United States as a result of its role in that war. It was in 1967 that the USSR and its socialist allies, except Romania, severed diplomatic relations with Israel as a result of its aggression against three Arab countries, its occupation of their territory, and its nonadherence to UN resolutions.

Although the October war did not result in big changes in the U.S. role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab countries restored diplomatic relations with Washington, while the USSR and its allies still do not have relations with Israel because the circumstances have not yet changed.

We are not comparing Arab-U.S. relations to Soviet-Israeli relations or judging the nature or ethics of Arab stands in dealing with the superpowers. Such a comparison or judgment would be unjust politically and ethically. Here, we are interested in the reports about a meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris as well as about similar meetings between Soviet ambassadors and journalists with Israeli ambassadors and officials in other world capitals.

Although the Soviets have denied the Israeli rumors about the Paris meeting, and not the meeting itself, it is obvious that Tel Aviv is trying to improve its relations with the USSR and is ready to hear more from Moscow before obtaining anything.

Israel and the Zionist media machine, since 1967 and even before, have been devoted to launching propaganda campaigns against the USSR under the slogan of defending the Soviet Jews' freedom to emigrate and lifting suppression. The Zionist movement had a hand in the confusion that took place in Hungary in 1956 and in the CSSR in 1968. The Zionist movement plays a big role in the propaganda campaign of instigation launched by the extremist, right-wing groups in the United States against international detente and peaceful coexistence between the two superpowers that have different political and social systems.

The role played by Zionism and Israel helped to keep relations severed. Zionism and Israel now feel that this role is no longer very effective and that it has achieved nothing regarding the Soviet hard-line stand. Therefore, there has been special interest in New York circles, and in particular in the trip to Moscow 2 weeks ago by Armand Hammer, an American Jew and chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and in the welcome he received from the Soviet leaders which was the same sort of welcome he used to receive at the Kremlin during Lenin's time.

Zionists and Israel want to show Moscow that:

1. Restoring Soviet-Israeli relations would stop U.S. opposition to an international conference on the Middle East. Consequently, the USSR will have accepted a reasonable level of influence in the Middle East.

2. Restoring Soviet-Israeli relations would stop the call by the Zionist movement and Israel for opening the door for the emigration of the Soviet Jews, particualrly since the emigrants go to the United States instead of Israel. Consequently, the black propaganda war agaist the USSR would stop.

3. The Arabs will not be affected emotionally by the restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations after they themselves restored relations with the United States.

The question is: Has Armand Hammer succeeded in his trip to Moscow? Would the Zionist movement and Israel succeed in moving the Soviet leadership from the traditional Soviet stand?

The answer is that no one can predict the next Soviet move. However, those familiar with Soviet diplomatic methods believe that Moscow wants more. Although Moscow has been disappointed by the response of its Arab allies to its principled stand, it does not want the extent of its influence in the region to be subject to Israeli bargaining.

We do not believe that the Paris meeting or Armand Hammer's trip will result in quick changes in the Soviet stand. However, it is certain that something is being concocted. We hope that the Arabs will follow up and understand what is happing. The Arabs are suffering from a disease called the "surprise." They are surprised by war, by defeat, by the U.S. stand, by European retreat, and by everything.

Al-Jumayyil Notes Importance of State Institutions

NC240825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil told some visitors yesterday that a committee for dialogue cannot replace the Cabinet. Every party, without exception, should be represented. He noted that the state loses its credibility when it lacks an effective government. The president described a stronger role for state institutions as a national necessity that will allow us to meet some important deadlines.

Informed sources quoted President al-Jumayyil as saying that talks must be held among Lebanon's various parties on the basis of broad representation. He also declared that the government must be revived in order to run the affairs of state and to deal with our people's problems. According to the president, no committee for dialogue can replace the Cabinet in dealing with our day-to-day problems. In the absence of an effective government, the state loses its credibility. We must have a government so that Lebanon may meet such important challenges as the occupation, liberation, summit meetings, and relations with Arab and foreign states. The government has been entrusted with all these matters, and, in the absence of a government, there is no official body to demand that our basic objectives be achieved. These goals include the unification of our people, the liberation of our country, and the discovery of those who hurt our homeland. Since Lebanon will not be able to demand international support, we must reach some sort of understanding on all these points. This can be done only through the Cabinet in its role as a constitutional institution.

President al-Jumayyil noted that the paralysis of our institutions and their functions actually paralyzes the state's claim to represent its people. This will perpetuate the occupation and deprive Lebanon of its ability to demand its rights in Arab and international organizations.

The president was quoted as saying that the strengthening of our state institutions is both a national requirement and an urgent necessity. It will allow us to meet important and constant deadlines. He expressed his belief that any dialogue committee which might be formed cannot replace the Cabinet, as its task is to crystalize and formulate national ideas and then submit them to the appropriate sectors. He said the Cabinet should form the dialogue committee and appoint its members. This is what happened when a dialogue committee was formed toward the end of President Sulayman Franjiyah's term and when the Salvation Committee was created near the end of President Ilyas Sarkis' term. President al-Jumayyil highlighted the need to promote dialogue and to allow everyone, without exception, to take part.

It has also been reported that President al-Jumayyil will soon be getting in touch with Christian parties and leaders to name their representatives to the dialogue committee. According to an informed source, the committee will probably have 14 members, with an equal number of Christians and Muslims. Two more members will be added to the 5-man committee that was formed in Damascus and includes Al-Husayni, Karami, Al-Huss, Birri, and Junblatt.

Birri 'Resents' U.S. Stance on 'Atlit Detainees

NC231659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today asked UN envoy Jean-Claude Aime to convey a message to the UN secretary general. The message concerns the Israeli practices and criminal actions committed against such villages as Sujud, Qabrikha, Yatir, and others, as well as the situation of the Lebanese detainees in 'Atlit.

Minister Birri told the UN envoy that he strongly resents the U.S. stance and the fact that promises made by the Reagan Administration during the TWA hijack crisis to seek the release of all the detainees have not materialized. Birri said: We will formulate a clear and frank stand on this issue should their detention continue.

Minister Birri later met with Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, Internal Security Forces director. Birri told him that the Amal movement fully supports the implementation and success of the security plan in West Beirut. He also outlined the need for concerted efforts to follow up and support the measures adopted by the Coordination Committee.

Minister Birri received calls from President al-Jumayyil and from Information Minister Skaf.

Birri Says Return to Policy Statement 'Impossible'

NC240618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, told some visitors that it is now impossible to go back to the government policy statement. He added that his refusal to attend the expanded Islamic meeting unless it discussed the nationalist plan was based on this belief.

He added that the only Lebanon which the nationalists will accept is a democratic one free of sectarianism. Birri declared: This does not mean we will be content with forming a nationalist dialogue group, that is, the 5-member committee. Our national goals can only be achieved through nationalist instruments. For this reason, I raised the idea of the national union front once again, and submitted it to the leaders of the Islamic group. I did so because we are counting on this front to help create the new Lebanon. We must not forget that the value of this front lies in the fact that it can include representatives of nationalist Christians. Birri said there can be no front and no new Lebanon without them.

Junblatt Receives Syrian Officials in Al-Mukhtarah

NC232031 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt received a delegation of high-ranking Syrian Army officers in Al-Mukhtarah today. The delegation included Major General Mustafa Farusi, Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hamid al-Jamal, Maj Gen

Ghanim Husayn, Brigadier General 'Abd al-Latif Yasin, Brig Gen Ghazi Kan'an, Brig Gen 'Adil Zahr al-Din, Brig Gen Muhammad Jalal, Brig Gen Jawdat Sa'id, and Brig Gen 'Abbas Sulayman. The delegation was accompanied by Brig Gen Ibrahim Shahin, commander of the Lebanese Army's 1st Brigade; Major Jamil al-Sayyid; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Asir, district commissioner of Ba'labakk.

At a luncheon held in honor of the Syrian Army officers, Junblatt delivered the following speech:

[Begin recording] Dear friends and comrades from the Syrian Arab Army: We welcome you to the house of Kamal Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah. We in Al-Shuf consider this to be a great and historic occasion since this gathering stresses the objective and national relationship between the Lebanese nationalist forces and Syria — Ba'thist Syria, Syria with the steadfast Arab Army, and the Syria of Hafiz al-Asad. [Applause]

We welcome you and say that Lebanese-Syrian national cooperation has been and will remain the rock on which all reactionary, isolationist, American, and Western plots will founder. We are now witnessing activity involving the so-called American-Arab reactionary peace plans, which are based on the Camp David agreement and the Amman agreement. This plot aims at encircling Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces and at forcing the Arab people to capitulate. These conditions will not foster the return of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, nor will they restore dignity to the Arab people in Palestine or elsewhere.

Regrettably, there are some Arab leaders and trends seeking to join these so-called peace plans, which advocate an American-Israeli-Western peace. The hostile forces may be great and numerous. However, the will of the nationalist people of Lebanon, Syria, and elsewhere will remain much stronger than the plots concocted by these despots, reactionaries, plotters, and traitors.

Just as the Lebanese people, with Syria's strategic help, destroyed the 17 May agreement and expelled Israel from the greater part of Lebanon, so will the Arab people succeed in destroying the capitulationist agreements that are now being prepared in some Arab capitals. Those who fought against Israel and against the multinational forces and those who blew themselves up and became martyrs for the sake of the national and pan-Arab cause, will also succeed in destroying these suspicious alliances being arranged against the Lebanese nationalist forces and against Syria.

We know that Syria earnestly wants and is determined to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis. We also want such a solution on the basis of a complete and absolute abrogation of political sectarianism, and on the basis of securing the legitimate rights of all Lebanese citizens. However, the obstacles are formidable, quite formidable. We have never demanded impossible conditions that would prevent such a solution. We only point out that the hostile party — or the other party, call it what you like — that is to say, we are confident that the Phalangist Party, both its legitimate and illegitimate factions, continues to procrastinate, maneuver, and obstruct the discovery of a solution. We know that the Phalangist Party will ultimately ally itself with the forces that are conspiring against national and pan-Arab interests, Syria, and the Lebanese nationalist forces. The Phalangist Party will ally itself with the other Arab parties that support capitulationist solutions.

Yes, we triumphed in the mountain war, in the suburb, in Al-Shahhar, and in the war of national resistance. However, the balance of power still remains very delicate in Lebanon. This is due to the fact that the will of a large section of the Lebanese people is captive to the Phalangist Party. We address the sincere and nationalist Christians in Lebanon and say to them that it is time they made a critical and historic decision to reject these plans which only aim at involving them in adventures with NATO, Israeli, and Arab reactionary alliances. They should revolt against the Phalangist Party, both its legitimate and its illegitimate factions. They should say: We want to be an inseparable part of the national Arab world. We want to share with this national Arab world the decisions and duties regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is an historic conflict that will only end when all of Palestine returns to its people and the Zionist entity is eliminated. [Applause]

I wanted to emphasize these points because I consider this to be an historic occasion, as I mentioned earlier. I welcome you to this small house, the house of Arabism, the house of Kamal Junblatt. I welcome our comrades, friends, and strugglers from the Syrian Arab Army and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, who represent his excellency, Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad. [Applause]

In the name of the PSP and the forces of martyr Kamal Junblatt to the representative of the Syrian defense minister as a symbol of loyalty, friendship, and appreciation. [Applause] [End recording]

Kuwaiti Airlines Office Bombing Claimed by Arab Group

NC240751 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 23 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] An unidentified individual contacted *AL-NAHAR*'s office last night and claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Arab Revolutionary Brigades Organization. He said: "In reprisal for the repressive measures — arrests, torture, and expulsions — taken by the Kuwaiti authorities and the other Arab Gulf regimes against our people in the Arabian Peninsula and against our united Lebanese-Palestinian people, the Kuwaiti Airlines office in Beirut was destroyed at 1415 on 21 July 1985. One of our revolutionary groups planted a bomb in the office. We would like to inform the puppet regime in Kuwait that our war against Kuwaiti interests and agents will continue until they meet our peoples just demands. They must release the Arab fighters and revolutionaries in their custody and stop their rabid campaign against the sons of our Arab people. We warn all Arabs not to visit Kuwait Airlines offices or to travel on Kuwaiti planes. We will not be responsible for the loss of any innocent lives in this war, which the agent Kuwaiti authorities began against the sons of our nation. We will triumph."

Israeli Warships Shell Sidon Coast, Hit Cargo Ship

NC231356 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1327 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] At approximately 1615 today, Israeli warships withdrew from the Sidon coast after shelling residential areas extending from Al-Awwali to Al-Jiyah.

Civil defense and first aid teams from the city have rescued the crew of the cargo vessel *Rula*. It was shelled and hit by Israeli warships and gunboats which had waged a large naval attack on the port of Sidon and nearby residential areas at 1530 today.

The head of civil defense in Sidon said that the fire brigade is working to contain a fire aboard the ship. This, however, appears to be impossible due to the lack of necessary fire extinguishing equipment at sea. It is reported that the seven *Rula* crew members are of Greek, Cypriot, Indian, Pakistani, and Egyptian nationalities. None of the crew members was hurt, but six civilians were wounded and taken to a hospital for treatment.

The Popular Liberation Army coastal artillery and its supporting forces have efficiently shelled the Israeli naval units which withdrew from the port at about 1615. Black smoke can be seen rising from the ship *Rula* which was hit at sea.

Ship Flying Honduran Flag

NC231850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Sidon fire brigade sources have reported that the cargo ship hit by shellfire from Israeli boats in Sidon port today was flying a Honduran flag and carrying 1,200 tons of cement. Four crew members were wounded. The ship with its cargo was sunk, but all crew members were rescued.

'Cypriot' Ship Carried Cement

NC231452 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
1400 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Israeli warships hit a Cypriot freighter in the port of Sidon, in southern Lebanon, today. The warships also exchanged fire with artillery batteries of the Shi'ite Muslims who control the area.

According to a Sidon police announcement, black smoke was seen coming from the Cypriot vessel *Rula*. The eight members of the freighter's crew, whose identity is not known, fell into the sea and tugboats went to their rescue. According to some reports, three members of the crew were injured. The freighter was carrying a load of cement from Romania.

'Guarded Calm' in Beirut, Clashes in South Noted

NC231743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A guarded calm has been reported along the confrontation lines in Beirut and its southern suburb. This calm is interrupted by sporadic sniper fire, particularly in the Sodeco, Primo, al-Shiyah, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah aeras.

Intermittent clashes involving the use of tank and heavy machinegun fire have been reported in Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, and Al-Shuwayfat in the mountain.

The Al-Masalih and Al-Kafa'at crossing points are still open.

In the south, machinegun fire was reported in Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus. The Popular Liberation Army and the Islamic Forces exchanged artillery and machinegun fire with agent Lahd militias in Kafr Falus at 1500 today. The clashes lasted until 1615.

Amal To Release Palestinians Detained in Camps War

NC231730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A security source in the Amal movement has said that Amal will soon release the remaining Palestinians it is holding, including Salih Zaydan, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Political Bureau. After releasing this last group, the Amal movement will have freed all the Palestinians it had detained as a result of the camps war.

Clashes With Palestinians in Sidon Detailed

NC231235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] According to correspondents quoting security sources in the south, a group of gunmen from the Palestinian camp in Al-Bus, northeast of Sidon, used machineguns to attack an Amal roadblock last night. The attack, which took place near Sidon's eastern gate, left one Amal gunman wounded. An Amal force surrounded the Al-Buss camp, sealed off all its entrances, and demanded that its residents hand over those responsible. Despite the fact that Amal later lifted the siege, the perpetrators were never turned over.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a 2,000-man force of Socialists and Amal members is being assembled in Al-Kharrub as part of an effort to curb pro-'Arafat activities in Sidon. The force is to take control of Sidon with help from the Nasirite Popular Organization. The decision to form this unit was made during a meeting in Al-Mukhtarah between Anwar al-Fatayri and 'Aql Hamiyah.

There are also reports that Sidon's National Alliance Front has warned the Palestinians not to deploy any more infantry or mechanized patrols in the city.

Palestinians Seen Tightening Control Over Sidon

NC231814 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Current developments in Sidon and the area surrounding it, particularly the recent Israeli gunboats' naval raids

on the port of Sidon and against certain coastal positions from Al-Awali to Al-Jiyyah, come at a time when the Palestinians, especially 'Arafat supporters, are continuing to tighten their control of the city. They have started to deploy foot and mechanized patrols in the streets, while weapons continue to pour into their camps in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah through the port of Khaldah, which Junblatt controls.

Informed sources have said that officials in Sidon told Syrian authorities that they cannot control the situation there because of the very large amounts of money that Yasir 'Arafat is distributing among his cadres and supporters in the city.

It should be recalled that Sidon Deputy Nazih al-Bizri is still in Damascus. A meeting is scheduled for tomorrow in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Officials from the National Democratic Front, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the Amal movement, and the Sidon Political Council will attend this meeting. It has been learned that the Sidon Political Council today asked the Palestinians to stop their foot and mechanized patrols of the city beginning tonight. However, the Palestinians have rejected this demand, claiming fear of Israeli attacks and landing operations.

France Seeks Damascus' Help for Hostages in Lebanon
LD230853 Paris Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A French diplomat arrived in Damascus yesterday to obtain Syria's help in the affair of the French hostages held in Lebanon. The diplomat is bearing a message from Francois Mitterrand to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khaddam Receives Rajiv Gandhi's Envoy 23 Jul
JN231149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's envoy C.R. Gharikhan at 0900 today. The Indian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues related to the Nonaligned Movement.

Peres Addresses Foreign Affairs Committee

Views Jewish Underground, Egypt

TA231152 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said in today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session that of the seven names comprising the Palestinian list, two could be acceptable to the Israeli Government. The prime minister did not elaborate, but our Knesset correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports that the two are apparently Hanna Sanyurah, editor of the *AL-FAJR* newspaper, and Gaza Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah.

The prime minister informed the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of goodwill gestures Egypt is making toward Israel. Messages sent by the Egyptian president say that all limitations have been lifted and tourists are due to arrive in Israel in the next few months. It has also been decided to establish an Egyptian academic center in Israel.

Regarding the issue of the Jewish underground, the prime miniser clarified that the government will not discuss the clemency issue. The issue is in the hands of the president, and the government will not intervene in the affair.

Sees No Change in USSR Position

TA231228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] In today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session, the prime minister said that he believes Israel should use every available channel to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. According to Peres there has been essentially no change in Moscow's position, but it is taking more interest than before in events in our area.

Rejects Political 'Deadlock'

TA231858 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today totally rejected foot-dragging and political deadlock in our region. He emphasized that his duty as prime minister is to conduct negotiations under the most propitious conditions.

Our correspondent in the Knesset Ya'aqov Ahime'ir has learned that in his appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Mr Peres presented four possible combinations for political negotiations. First, a Syrian-Soviet combination for deliberations on the Golan Heights. Second, a combination of Jordan, Egypt, the Palestinians, and the United States in talks over the territories. Third, negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. The fourth possibility is that of procrastination, which Peres totally opposes.

The prime minister asked the committee members to keep this a secret and, for fear of leaks, he refrained from elaborating.

Shamir To Discuss Jewish Emigration with Shevardnadze

TA231813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir intends to raise in his future talk with his Soviet counterpart in the UN center in New York the question of the emigration of the Soviet Jews. Minister Shamir said this in a talk with the chairman of the Australian Parliament. Nevertheless Shamir notes it is still too early to evaluate how the new ruler in the Kremlin will influence the fate of the Soviet Jews.

The Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee says that the meetings with Soviet representatives are part of a systematic transmission of distorted information on the fate of Soviet Jews. The committee calls on the government to launch a public campaign on this issue. Our correspondent notes that the committee's decision was a result of a majority of votes from Likud committee members and went against the opinion of the Alignment representative on the committee, Yitzhaq Artzi.

Jewish Congress Head Taking Peres Message to USSR

Bronfman Denies Mission

AU231614 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Toronto, Canada, July 23 (AFP) — The president of the World Jewish Congress, Canadian businessman Edgar Bronfman, today denied reports that he was taking a message from Israel to Moscow aimed at improving Israeli-Soviet relations.

A spokesman for Mr. Bronfman told the *TORONTO STAR* that the latter was going to Moscow as leader of the World Jewish Congress, and not to deliver a message from Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres as reported Sunday by sources close to Mr. Peres.

The purported message for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which was to say that Israel was not an enemy of the Soviet Union and that the two would find common ground on most issues, is the latest in a series of press reports about warming Israeli-Soviet relations.

Peres Confirms Report

TA240942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0925 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says leaks such as that of the meeting in Paris may deter foreign countries from holding secret contacts with Israeli representatives. He added that the report on the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors caused irreparable damage. Peres announced that he and the foreign minister are investigating how the leak occurred. They do not intend, however, to bring the security services into the affair, because Israel is a democracy.

The prime minister confirmed he conveyed a message to Soviet leader Gorbachev through businessman Bronfman. He reiterated that the Soviets should initiate the renewal of relations with us,

because they were the party which severed them. Mr Peres was replying to an urgent query raised by MAPAM Knesset Member El'azar Granot.

Leaders Send Congratulatory Messages to Mubarak

Peres Message

TA231438 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The day of revolution is being celebrated in Egypt today and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today sent a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports that in the message Peres praises Mubarak's leadership and wished him and his people a year of peace and prosperity. On behalf of the Israeli Government the prime minister promises that these good wishes are shared by the decisive majority in Israel. Since Al-Sadat's initiative the peoples of Israel and Egypt have learned to appreciate peace. Peres concludes his message with the call to take advantage of the opportunity for peace.

Herzog Telegram

TA231929 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1545 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 23 Jul (ITIM) — President Hayim Herzog today sent a congratulatory telegram to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the "day of revolution," Egypt's national holiday.

In his telegram President Herzog conveys his good wishes, as well as the good wishes of the Israeli people, on the occasion of the holiday, and expresses the hope that the relations of peace between the two countries will strengthen on behalf of both peoples.

Peres, Shamir Attend Egyptian Reception, View Ties

TA240757 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that recently he has received messages from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak which speak about important progress in bilateral relations. The prime minister, the vice prime minister, ministers, Knesset members, and many public figures yesterday participated in a reception held by the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel on the occasion of Egypt's revolution day. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports:

[Begin recording] [Beck] It seems as though the official pretext for the celebration — the 33d anniversary of the officers revolution in Egypt — was forgotten, and the many hundreds of guests actually celebrated the peace between the two countries; yesterday the peace was stronger than any existing controversy. The leaders of the country, ministers, Alignment and Likud Knesset members, the chief of staff, and the top IDF echelon, mingled with Arab dignitaries amid the food-laden tables. Prominent among the latter were Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, and Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, who is a candidate for participation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and who exchanged a warm handshake with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who took a short time-out from the economic negotiations. Yesterday Peres divulged for the first time that in messages he received from the Egyptian president, he was briefed on the progress in normalization. Regarding the issue of Tabah, the prime minister said: Let us first finish dealing with the economic issue, and then we can turn to the political issues.

[Peres] I received various messages from President Mubarak, in which he informed me about three important things: First, that he has decided to lift all limitations from trade between Egypt and Israel; second, that he has decided to lift all limitations from tourism between Egypt and Israel; and third, that he has decided to establish an Egyptian academic center in Israel, similar to the Israeli academic center in Egypt. Indeed, today we already have the first group of Egyptian tourists in Israel, and I know that quite a few more are scheduled to arrive here. This does not mean we have solved all the problems, but there is progress.

[Beck] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also attended the reception. Despite the warmth and abundance in evidence, the foreign minister believes that peace relations must be infused with real content.

[Shamir] Look, today we are not speaking about solutions. We simply must infuse peace relations with more content, and we must develop what we term normalization of relations. This is the lame aspect of our relations with Egypt. This is where we need goodwill on the part of the two sides. [End recording]

Egypt's Basyuni Interviewed on National Holiday

TA231647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Report on interview with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affairs to Israel, by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck on the occasion of Egypt's revolution day celebrated on 23 July; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] The 23d of July, Egypt's national holiday, marks the officers' coup which overthrew the monarchy 33 years ago. Exactly a year after the elections for the 11th Knesset in Israel we asked the Egyptian charge d'affairs in the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv whether any real change has taken place in Israel's policy on peace.

Prime Minister Peres, Basyuni replied, acted to improve relations with Egypt, and Egypt, when it noticed his determination to change the general atmosphere in Israel regarding the future of peace, responded to his efforts; a constructive dialogue for improvement in bilateral relations began. The disputes among the various parties in the government are an internal Israeli matter and Egypt does not intervene in this. We are working with a government, not with parties or individuals, he said, adding: Egypt is prepared to extend its hand to any Israeli Government that is interested in bringing about a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

As publicized in Israel, Egypt is willing to solve all pending problems in a single package deal; however, without giving up the unequivocal demand that the Tabah issue be transferred to international arbitration. This is due to the importance the Egyptian public opinion attaches to this, because of the fact that the Tabah conflict infringes on Egyptian sovereignty. As a result, the ball is in the Israeli court now, and we expect that the Israeli Government will decide to transfer the Tabah issue to arbitration, he said.

Basyuni disclosed that it was decided that Egyptian Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Wajih Shindi will arrive in Israel sometime this month. However, according to Basyuni, negative developments such as the beer festival in Tabah and allowing Tabah workers to enjoy the benefits of the Elat free trade zone have interrupted this process. Nevertheless, Basyuni had the following tidings:

The dialogue between the two countries will resume very soon. This will mean brief reciprocal visits and arranging for consistant regulations governing the entry of Israeli ships and yachts to the Red Sea Gulf so that peace can be enjoyed everyday, provided that Egypt's sovereignty over its territorial waters is respected.

And the connection between bilateral peace and the broader peace process — the PLO is electing its representatives for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, while Israel and the United States are not enthusiastic about this. What view does Egypt take of the latest developments?

The names, Basyuni clarified, are not important. Any person picked out by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinain people, will act within the framework to be determined by the PLO. These persons reflect and will reflect the will of the Palestinians. Egypt views the PLO as the first and last decisionmaker on this issue, and all persons selected by it are acceptable to Egypt.

There is no doubt that the dialogue with the United States, Basyuni said, is an important move on the road to peace. The PLO has in fact already recognized UN Resolutions 242 and 338, when it signed the agreement with Jordan which talks of recognition of all UN and UN Security Council Resolutions.

What next? Basyuni believes that Murphy will arrive in the region and meet with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This will be followed by additional moves in the peace process: first dialogue, then negotiations between the parties concerned culminating in an international conference, if one can actually be convened.

'Tentative' Wage Agreement Reached With Histadrut

TA240449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Our first item concerns the tentative agreement on wages and dismissals in the public sector hammered out almost at the last minute once again in a marathon session last night, replete with deadlock and threats of crisis. The proposal still needs Cabinet approval. Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording] The Histadrut has been demanding, and last night, obtained, a pay increment of 14 percent in the public sector. This is in line with the increase due to be paid to private employees on the first of August. The Histadrut threatened strike action unless the government agreed to the increase. It was imperative that an agreement be reached by this morning, as government computers today begin calculating July salaries. But the cost to the Histadrut is the doubling of the number of public sector employees to be laid off. Shortly before midnight, talks between Prime Minister Peres, Finance Minister Moda'i and Histadrut Secretary General Qeysar broke down. The Prime Minister decided to award the 14 percent increment, but also raised the number of redundancies from 3 percent to 6 percent in order to compensate the Treasury. The Cabinet will be summoned this morning to approve Peres' decision. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is opposed to the pay increase, but welcomes the additional dismissals.

It is unlikely that the Histadrut will take last night's decision lying down, even though Yisra'el Qeysar is said to favor some reduction in the public sector work force. Today he will call a meeting of trades union leaders and probably also the central committee which may, in turn, decide to convene the strike committee. Even in the unlikely event that the Histadrut agrees to the proposed redundancies, the amount of compensation to be paid to those dismissed is also a sticking point between the Histadrut and Treasury. The Histadrut is demanding 250 percent compensation, while the government has reportedly offered 150 percent. But once again, the strong independent unions and the civil servants union are likely to be the joker in the pack. They may decide on wildcat strike action immediately. [End recording]

Rabin Addresses Alignment Knesset Faction

Views Lavi, Defense Cuts

TA231934 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] In today's Alignment Knesset faction session Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said he supports the continuation of the Lavi project, but that limits should be set regarding the total investment and the timetable. He emphasized that the whole project is financed by U.S. aid. Rabin also said the defense budget cuts mean that 3,500 civilians working for the IDF and career army personnel will have to be dismissed, and mean additional dismissals of up to 9,000 civilian industry employees.

Notes Growth in Syrian Army

TA240802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday that the defence budget has dropped to an annual $2.5 billion for the first time since 1974 as a result of the latest cuts of $700 million.

He said "Because of the war in Lebanon, the Syrian army has grown at an impressive rate. It has changed its deployment facing our northern front, which means that the IDF will probably have to change its deployment accordingly."

Rabin said: "PLO terror is still there. It has not been eradicated. 'Arafat and the Fatah are making supreme efforts to strike at Israeli targets in every possible way."

100 Shi'ite Detainees Released From 'Atlit 24 Jul

TA240630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0626 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] This morning Israel released another 100 Shi'ite detainees from the 'Atlit prison. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports that only a few correspondents came to the 'Atlit prison this morning to view the release, which was conducted as in previous cases. Our correspondent reports that approximately 350 Shi'ite detainees now remain in the prison.

Detainees Given to Red Cross

TA240832 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0825 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The 100 Shi'ite detainees who were released this morning from the 'Atlit prison crossed the Rosh Haniqra border point and were handed over to members of the International Red Cross. After undergoing examinations they boarded buses taking them to their final release outside the security zone.

Further Releases Scheduled

TA240839 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the policy on the release of the Shi'ite prisoners from 'Atlit, the IDF will continue to release another 3 groups of detainees at 2-week intervals, until the detention camp in 'Atlit is eliminated. Security sources expect the influence of the releases on attacks in southern Lebanon, if there is any, to be felt gradually.

Further on Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation

PLO Reiterates Principles

JN231021 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Tunis, (news agencies) — A report published late last night says that the PLO General Command has issued a statement which says: The PLO confirms that a list has been presented and that it is the subject of study. The Palestinian leadership is remaining silent on the lists that are being published. Therefore, it has not confirmed or denied what has been said and published on this matter, despite the many contradictions in this continuous flow of information. The Palestinian leadership continues its silence up to now. However, it affirms that every step that it takes will be based on the constants it has declared which are:

First, the dialogue is between the U.S. Administration and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Second, it is not negotiations, but dialogue.

Third, it is with the U.S. Administration, so the matter has nothing to do with Israel.

Fourth, it is without preconditions.

Fifth, the Palestinian side shall be on an equal footing and on the same level as the Jordanian side.

Sixth, the PLO shall appoint its side and select it from among the members of the PNC irrespective of their capacities.

Seventh, the delegation will obtain its credentials from the PLO leadership, and the chairman of the Executive Committee in particular.

Eighth, these members will be announced as a side appointed by the PLO.

Ninth, this matter has nothing to do with negotiations with Israel, since the venue for such negotiations will be the international conference.

These are the constants and principles set forth by the PLO. If they are fulfilled, then there will be readiness to meet directly with the U.S. side in accordance with these bases. The question of names would then be a precedural matter.

Gaza Attorney Allowed To Depart

TA240430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Gaza Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, whose name is included on the list of Palestinian delegates to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the U.S. Administration, received government approval to depart for Amman. This was learned by our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a. Our correspondent reports that Attorney Abu Rahmah received the permit yesterday afternoon, 1 day after he presented his application. He will depart for Amman early next week. Attorney Abu Rahmah met Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday, and exchanged greetings with him in the reception given by the Egyptian Embassy on the occasion of its national holiday.

Navy Sinks 'Suspicious' Ship Off Sidon Coast

TA231633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] An Israeli Navy Dabur coastal patrol craft cruising off the Lebanese coast on a patrol mission today spotted a suspicious

cargo ship. The sources who transmitted the report did not note what exactly was suspicious about the ship; the ship may not have had any identification marks, may not have reacted immediately to the call to identify itself, or may have tried to escape. In any event, it became clear that the suspicions were well-founded: Fire was directed from the ship toward the Dabur, while at the same time, 20-mm cannon fire was directed from the coast. One IDF soldier was slightly injured and treated on the spot. The commander of the Dabur ship drew away to avoid further hits and called for assistance from a missile boat sailing not far away. The missile boat rushed to the location and the two ships began to fire at the suspicious ship and hit it. The commanders of the missile boat and the Dabur reported that the ship was in flames.

Reports monitored by Mikha'el Gurdus later indicate that the cargo ship sank and its crewmen were saved, with six of them sustaining injuries.

As for the identity of the sunken ship, there are two versions. One says the ship is Lebanese while the other that the ship is Greek. In any event, it is clear there were terrorists on the ship and that they opened fire. Military sources say there is no truth to the reports that this afternoon eight Israeli Navy boats shelled Muslim militia positions along the Lebanese coast, from the Al-Awwali estuary to Al-Jiyah in the Al-Kharrub region.

Citing Lebanese stations, our monitor reports that many people were wounded in the shellings of Muslim positions and that panic seized people in Sidon. Cars equipped with loudspeakers called on the residents to hide in the shelters.

The REUTER correspondent in Beirut reports that Israeli gunboats frequently conduct displays of force near the Lebanese shores, and that two Muslim militiamen were wounded in similar exchanges of fire last week.

ALGERIA

Proposed Changes to National Charter Examined

LD231222 Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 23-7-85 (APS) — The directive number 27 of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the FLN party, related to the enrichment of the National Charter, fundamental ruling document at Algeria, defines for all the militants and citizens, the tasks they will have to achieve in the present stage to prevent the Algerian revolution from the dangers of deviations. The experience of the revolution in Algeria showed that all the past victories are due to the higher level of awareness of the Algerian people who was always determined by committing itself as a whole in the struggles, for the national liberation first and then for the economic development after independence.

Ten year passed, now, since the promulgation of the National Charter which ruled all the institutions of the country and which drew the main lines of the economic cultural and social development.

The matter is certainly not to rewrite a new charter with a content, in contradiction with the proceeding one President Chadli Bendjedid said "it will remain the chief reference of our ideology the constant framework of our developing process and the source of inspiration of our activity in all fields" (directive Nr 27). This is crystal clear and there can't be any misunderstanding on the meaning of this statement of the president of the republic. The idea of "enrichment" implies that the present charter will be submitted to an ideological (?meeting) in the sense of the choices of the revolutions as they are defined in the present charter.

During the past decade, through the impetus of the National Charter, Algeria witnessed a great development in all the fields. This could be achieved in spite of difficulties which are the consequences of an external unfavorable environment, for the majority.

In the present world, inter-dependence of the national economies is a true real fact which had an impact on important developing sectors of the country. There is therefore the necessity to integrate new factors in the frame of the general development in Algeria in order not to slow it down any more.

The example of the oil exports which (?exaggeratedly) dominate. [Sentence as received] The incomes of Algeria would be enough to justify the enrichment of the charter. It is necessary to amend certain situations which are the less and less adequate with the reality on the one hand and in order to lead a policy of independent development which would not be signed away by external phenomena, on the other hand.

In fact, development as it is meant in Algeria which is the condition to the success of a fair socialist society which shares its wealth. It is thus an equilibrium that must appear in the new charter to adjust it to the reality of the country while taking into consideration the external effects which have an impact on the national economy organization.

On another turn, de-equilibriums occured, in the economic field, because of the strictness of certain structures which efficiency was proved in the protection of the Algerian economy at its beginning but which dampen the development now that the economy is more stable.

Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Arrives

LD231904 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Malmierca arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He was received at the Houari Boumediene Airport by Talib Ibrahimi.

MAURITANIA

Italian Cooperation Delegation Arrives 22 Jul

AB221046 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] An Italian delegation headed by Mr (Forti), head of the Italian cooperation mission with Sahelian states, arrived yesterday in Nouakchott.

The Italian delegation's official aim is to finalize actions undertaken in Nouakchott 2 months ago when the Italian vice foreign minister in charge of emergency operations visited.

MOROCCO

Iraq's 'Aziz Leaves With Message for Saddam Husayn

LD231248 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and Iraqi foreign minister, said in a press statement before leaving Morocco today that His Majesty King Hassan II had entrusted him with an oral message for President Saddam Husayn of Iraq. Tariq 'Aziz spoke about his short visit to Morocco, saying:

[Begin recording] I had the honor of meeting His Majesty King Hassan II and conveyed to his majesty an oral message from brother President Saddam Husayn. I also had the honor of having talks with his majesty on bilateral relations between Iraq and Morocco. We also touched on the current preparations for an Arab summit conference.

His majesty the king has entrusted me with a letter for his brother, President Saddam Husayn. This letter underlines the depth of the fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries. It also emphasizes the two countries' interest in joint Arab action and the need to exert all efforts to reinforce the Arab institutions that contribute to joint Arab action. [End recording]

Economic Delegation Conducts Visit to Washington

LD221452 Rabat MAP in English 1218 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 22 (MAP) — The Moroccan delegation, which is due to participate today and tomorrow in the 4th session of the Moroccan-American joint commission for economic affairs arrived here Saturday.

The delegation is led by Moroccan minister delegate in charge of economic affairs, Moulay Zine Zahidi.

This fourth session will mainly deal with the signing of an agreement on tourism between the two countries and a bilateral treaty on investments.

It is to be recalled that the Moroccan-American joint commission for economic affairs held its third session in Morocco from April 17 to 19, 1984.

SUDAN

Transitional Military Council Holds Meeting

JN231823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], submitted a report to the TMC session this morning on the meetings he held with some delegation heads at the OAU summit and on results achieved by the summit.

TMC official spokesman Admiral Yusuf Husayn told the press that the TMC praised the report and thanked African heads of state for the high esteem shown toward Sudan by allowing Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, the head of the Sudanese delegation, to address the summit conference and by expressing in their meetings with Gen Siwar al-Dhab their desire to cooperate with Sudan in all fields after they became convinced that Sudan is determined to implement the policies it announced following the popular upheaval, particularly the policy of good-neighborliness.

The TMC also discussed the state of affairs in the south. Adm Yusuf Husayn said that James Loro, TMC member and chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council of the Southern Region, denied before the TMC statements attributed to him by the *AL-SHAFA* paper this morning that the Transitional Higher Executive Council had decided to implement its resolution on reunifying the south. [Sentence as received]

The TMC also listened to a report on security and political matters in the country.

In reply to a SUNA question on the date of the joint meeting between the TMC and the Council of Ministers, The TMC official spokesman said that the TMC will hold contacts tomorrow morning, Wednesday, to set this date following the return of some members of both councils from missions abroad.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Constitution, Drought, South

EA190855 Dakar PANA in French 1645 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 July (PANA) — The Sudanese Transitional Military Council will keep its promise to let the people organize free and democratic elections, thus handing over power to civilians, sources close to the Sudanese president [title as received], General Siwar al-Dhahab, told PANA on Thursday.

The same source stated that the TMC had called for a constitutional assembly to discuss the matter on 26 April 1986, adding that General Siwar al-Dhahab had revealed this in Addis Ababa, where he is attending the OAU summit for the first time since his takeover on 6 April 1985.

Referring to the drought, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said the seriousness of the problem was not revealed on time, but that the TMC was seriously addressing itself to the problem, because thousands of people are dying every day.

The Sudanese president announced that his country had received a favorable response to its appeals for aid from foreign governments and donor organizations, adding that the food aid was continuing to arrive in Port Sudan. The sources close to the Sudanese president, however, state that the port is saturated and that problems are affecting the transportation of the food to the affected areas. The sources add, however, that despite these difficulties, the government is mastering the situation to a certain extent.

On the rebellion in southern Sudan, according to these sources, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that this was a problem of another dimesion altogether. In this respect, he stated that the TMC had set up a secretariat to organize a roundtable conference to sort out the situation in that part of the country. According to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, attempts to contact Colonel John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, had not yet succeeded, but he expressed the hope that "something was in sight."

On Wednesday (17 July) evening the Sudanese head of state met President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, General Muhammad Buhari of Nigeria and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. Their discussions centred on bilateral relations and African problems, the sources said.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and President Husni Mubarak also discussed the integration agreement between their two countries, which was signed by the former President Numayri and the Egyptian president. The two sides agreed to review the treaty [as received] and will soon make a statement regarding the pursuit of a better format for the agreement.

Prior to the coup that toppled the former Sudanese president, Sudan and Egypt had very close relations. Khartoum has asked for the extradition to Sudan of Numayri, currently in exile in Egypt, to be tried and to answer for crimes he may have committed during his rule.

Moreover, the recent defense agreement between Sudan and Libya renders a review of Sudanese-Egyptian relations inevi-

table. Relations between Cairo and Tripoli have been beset by serious difficulites for some time now.

'Uthman 'Abdallah Denies Reports of Resignation

JN231733 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — In a statement to the press after a Transitional Military Council meeting held today, Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that he has not tendered his resignation to the Military Council and that reports of his resignation are unfounded.

The defense minister added that he had been ill and that his illness prevented him from working during the past few days. He said that he resumed work this morning after recovering from his illness.

Defense Minister 'Prepared' To Meet Garang

LD240847 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0823 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jul (JANA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Staff Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad has reaffirmed that Sudan rejects the policy of axes and that it will not be a lackey of the United States.

In a statement to the magazine *AL-SHA'B AL-MUSALLAH*, which is published here, he said: We are prepared to meet John Garang and negotiate with him in Tripoli or in Addis Ababa.

The Sudanese defense minister saluted the Jamahiriyah and its media, and said: We appreciate its role in preparing the general atmosphere for the outbreak of the revolution in Sudan.

'Abdallah Supports Defense Agreement With Egypt

NC221124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 22 Jul (MENA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Sudan's defense minister and member of the Transitional Military Council, has stated that Sudan's relationship with Egypt is eternal, that it will continue, and that it is not subject to maneuvers or sale.

In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *AL-SAYYAD* to be published on Wednesday, the Sudanese defense minister said that our moves and our strategic and tactical calculations will not be at the expense of relations with Egypt. He affirmed that the joint defense agreement between Sudan and Egypt serves the strategic goals of both countries and will ensure and achieve national security for both.

'Abdallah Congratulates Egypt's Abu Ghazalah

JN231744 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has sent a cable to Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah congratulating him, as well as the Egyptian Armed Forces, in the name of the Sudanese Defense Ministry on the anniversary of the 23 July revolution.

Cabinet 'Appeals' to Minister To Withdraw Resignation

EA231109 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 23 — The Cabinet yesterday appealed to 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, the finance minister, to withdraw his resignation.

Following a lengthy debate on reasons behind the resignation in question, the Cabinet denied the existence of any difference towards the adopted economic policies during the transitional period. It also stressed the right of finance minister to assume his executive authorities away from any kind of pressure, indicating that the Cabinet had never attempted to impose certain conditions on the minister.

Reviewing the political and administration situation in south, the Cabinet stressed the necessity of expanding political consultation in order to satisfy the aspirations of large sectors of people and it decided to discuss the matter further in the forthcoming joint meeting with the T.M.C.

In this respect, the Cabinet decided to form a ministerial committee to prepare the final plan for the proposed conference on the southern question in order to ensure the participation of all national political forces.

'Abd al-Majid announced his resignation after walking out of a Cabinet meeting on Sunday (21st July) following what he called differences with the premier and Cabinet over the economic policies.

The minister was apparently rejecting the demands of the banking system union who want the independence of the central bank from the Finance Ministry and the dismissal of the acting central bank governor.

In pursuit of their demands the bankers went on a three-day strike last week.

The acting central bank governor himself, who had been a matter of contest between the minister and the Bankers Union, resigned on Saturday (20th July), a day before Mr ['Abd al-Majid's] walkout.

Agriculture Minister Receives Libyan Envoy

JN231811 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — Siddiq 'Abidin, minister of agriculture and natural resources, received Jum'ah al-Mahdi al-Fazani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Bureau of Brotherhood, at his office today.

In a statement, the minister said that his excellency the secretary asked him to coordinate with the military governor of the Darfur Region to receive and transport equipment for the agricultural project which the Libyan Government will establish in the south

of the region. The equipment includes 50 tractors and an oil tank truck, as well as seeds.

Trial of Former Officials To Begin 'Next Week'

NC221747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (MENA) — The trial of Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, the former Sudanese first vice president, Baha' al-Din Idris and other political detainees who corrupted the political and economic life of Sudan during the former regime, will start next week after preliminary investigations have been completed.

A responsible Sudanese source has said that consultations are now under way to set up the court that will try these accused figures. It must also be decided whether they will be tried before a special court or before the state security court.

Ex-Foreign Minister Affirms Membership in SPLM

AB192125 Paris AFP in French 1205 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jul (AFP) — The former Sudanese foreign minister under Marshal Numayri, Mansour Khalid, who has joined the rebellion in southern Sudan, affirmed in Addis Ababa on Friday that the opening of dialogue for reconciliation will depend not on words, but on actions by the new leaders in Khartoum

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Mr Khalid, who affirmed that he joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], the military wing of which is led by Colonel John Garang, stated that Sudan's problems cannot be solved on the battlefield, but rather politically. He, however, felt that "the distrust (of the SPLM) toward the authorities in Khartoum has not yet dissipated." "There sould be more than verbal assertions," he said "a cease-fire should be enforced on the field."

It is stated by informed sources close to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (armed wing of the SPLM) that fighting taking place currently in the south, close to Bor and Mongala, was provoked by attempts by the central government forces to reopen certain roads which were closed by the rebels.

Mansour Khalid, who was one of the architects of the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement which put an end to the rebellion in the south, left the regime of former President Numayri, who was overthrown last April by a military junta, "after he had had many disputes with him." He pointed out that "objective" conditions for the implementation of a dialogue are the opening of negotiations not only with the government, which is only governing temporarily, but also with all the political forces of the country so that commitments made should be respected, even after the expected departure of the new leaders of Khartoum (officially scheduled for next April). "We should not discuss only the problems of the south but all the country as a whole while emphasizing the cultural differences of each region," Mr Khalid added, talking in favor of a united Sudan which would, however, take into account the cultural differences of the regions for a possible federal framework. "We must also stop envisaging the negotiations within a restricted north-south framework because the SPLM is a national movement," he concluded.

Mr Khalid, who said he was in contact with John Garang, is presently in Addis Ababa where the 21st OAU summit is taking place.

Gen Siwar al-Dhadhab, the new Sudanese head of state, is also in the Ethiopian capital. His foreign minister, Ibrahim Ayyub, has asked Libya and especially Ethiopia to help the Khartoum authorities to open dialogue with the southern liberation movement because of the support the two countries had given to the rebellion of the south.

SPLA Officer Discusses 'Anyana Three' Organization

EA202002 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Radio SPLA has the pleasure to play host to Captain Scopus Kenyi in the following brief interview. Our guest, Capt Scopus, is among those Sudanese People's Liberation Army officers who recently completed the officers' training course and he is highly welcome to talk to our broad masses today through Radio SPLA. For a start, Capt Scopus, would you please introduce yourself to our listeners?

[Begin recording] [Scopus] Thank you, Nyal Deng. My name is Scopus Loboro Kenyi. I was formerly an employee of the Ministry of Health. I was working as a hospital administrator in Juba teaching hospital, and because of the situation in our country, and my belief that the situation can only be changed through an armed struggle, I defected in January 1985, when I left Juba.

[Deng] Thank you Capt Scopus. And now we would like to proceed to our first question in this interview. Despite the continuing massive influx by defectors and citizens into the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, we hear of the formation of a group calling itself the Anyanya Three, and with apparently aims and objectives diametrically opposed to those of the SPLA-SPLM. Capt Scopus, would you please give us an idea as to the actual aims of the Anyanya Three movement and give us also your personal assessment of its future prospect.

[Scopus] The Anyanya Three as I heard it at the BBC, and the personalities involved, and formation of the Anyanya Three seems to have been the remnants of the redivision group in Equatoria. [Sentence as heard] These people had a mistaken belief that the SPLA-SPLM is struggling against redivision, and as a result, their objective, as they see it, is to liberate Equatoria. Secondly, I think the Anyanya Three is a manifestation of one of the internal and external reactions in the Sudan. International reaction sees a danger in the progress and development of the SPLA, the objectives of the SPLA and the ultimate liberation of the Sudan, which runs opposed to their objectives and therefore they would like to encourage movements intended to retard the process of the progress of the SPLA-SPLM.

Internally, we have internal reactions [as heard], people who believe still in the further divisions of the country, and that they believe that the problems can only be solved through secession,

through dividing the country into smaller and smaller regions. This obviously is a very wrong approach because we can go on dividing ourselves until our families...[changes thought] and still we will not solve the problems of our nation.

Thirdly, these people of Anyanya Three are people who are interested in posts and positions. They are people who are used to posts and positions. Some of them, whom I knew, and who have been mentioned, are people who would always ask: If we go to the SPLA, what are we going to be given? What posts are we going to be given? And the problem with the SPLA is that it is a struggle in the bush where there is no office and there is no position. Our office is the tree, our pen is the gun, and therefore when they are told to come and stay under a tree and hold a gun to shoot the enemy, they refuse. And what they do is that they try to form movements which try to retard the process of the movement in a mistaken belief that tney will force — I mean they will have a show of power — and then talk to negotiate with the SPLA so that they are given a post.

This one obviously is a very wrong belief and it will not materialize. And the SPLA-SPLM is not fighting against redivision nor is it fighting to redivide the Sudan. The SPLA is a national movement, dedicated to the liberation of the whole suffering people of the Sudan, and to solving a national problem, not sectional problems. So the Anyanya Three as it has been formed, is a reaction, internal reaction, influenced by international reaction in order to retard the process and progress of the SPLA.

[Deng] Thank you Capt Kenyi. In relation to the same question, and from what you have known so far about this Anyanya Three movement, what would you say to the amount of support they enjoy?

[Scopus] I strongly believe that these people have no support. First of all, to organize a movement and arm people is not an easy process. It is not an easy process because you have to provide a lot of other things. You have to provide guns. You have to provide food. You have to provide medicine. You have to provide a lot of other complexes. This is not easy.

Secondly, the SPLA is at [words indistinct] of (?everyone) in the Sudan. And therefore who ever tries to take off will be overtaken by the SPLA, because wherever they are going to be, these people so far are in Equatoria. [Sentence as heard] Equatoria is coming in daily in thousands to join the SPLA. By the time they are able to buy some uniforms, get some guns, there will be no people for them to train and therefore arm and organize. By the time they are able to pack up their medicines there will be no people to take So these are the people who believe in staying in London, in Paris, in Kenya, in hotels, and they enjoy listening to the struggle in their own hotels. These are people of my boys. [Sentence as heard] They are the people of my boys who believe that a struggle can be waged with a leadership in an office, sit in a hotel and listen to the sufferings of the people dying daily, and he says my boys are doing very well in the field. So these people, I strongly believe that by the time they are able to get one gun, there would have been no person they will arm, because the Sudanese as a whole, north, south, west and east, support the SPLA and their influx into the SPLA is tremendous, and within 2 or 3 years we would have been in the Sudan and the Sudan would have been in our own hands. Therefore, I think these people will have no people to arm or organize by the time they are able to do it.

[Deng] We have come to the end of this interview, and before we say goodbye to our guest, Capt Scopus Kenyi, we would like to wish him further success in his future assignments, and thank you. [End recording]

TUNISIA

Mzali Addresses National Governors' Conference

LD240335 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Mohamad Mzali, prime minister and interior minister, yesterday morning, while opening in Monastir Province the regular conference of the governors of the Republic, analyzed the general atmosphere in the country. He affirmed that this atmosphere is extremely good; the people are comfortable and more assured, and confident about the future because the great combatant enjoys excellent physical fitness and good health and because of the extremely positive results of President Habib Bourguiba's visit to France and the United States. He expressed his satisfaction with the increasing activities and concentrated presence of the party in the political arena and economic sphere. Mohamed Mzali underlined the record figure achieved by the grain crop harvest of this year and the resumption of former activities in the tourist sector.

The prime minister described the security and stability which are felt and expressed by the citizens. In this regard he mentioned that security and respect for the law, and the dignity of the state are conditions for cementing the roots of democracy and for guaranteeing freedoms. The present political atmosphere in the country has led the people to work more cohesively around President Habib Bourguiba, his party, and government. It has made them more optimistic about the future, despite the existence of some negative phenomena and difficulties which the government is working to confront and overcome.

He brought back to mind the good results recorded in the economic sphere and in the work program for youth. He underlined the expected positive ramifications of increasing production, improving productivity, and encouraging national production to enable it to compete in foreign markets. Mohamed Mzali stressed that by winning the export battle and by reducing imports we can improve the balance of payments, the trade balance and improve the Tunisian economy.

He noted the government is in the process of adopting some measures to reduce the subsidies fund support and further encourage national production, especially in the agricultural field to insure self-sufficiency. He urged a continued watch on the process of pricing, dealing firmly with speculators and protecting the purchasing power of citizens.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Castro on Anniversary of Ties

EA231901 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today sent a message of congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba.

In his message to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary general of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Mengistu Haile Marian said that the struggle being waged by the people of the two countries for freedom, peace, and justice is linked by strong friendship and unity in action. Comrade Mengistu pointed out that the last 10 years are significant in Ethiopia's long history and noted the activities carried out with support from Cuban comrades during these years in consolidating the victories of the revolution. He said that Cubans share our problems and happiness.

Our comrade revolutionary leader noted the support of Cuban comrades in the struggle in all sectors to bring about a bright future for the peoples of Ethiopia and he added that the solidarity, contribution, and support from Cubans has enabled the laying of a strong foundation toward the efforts to build a new society free from exploitation, oppression, illiteracy, and disease.

Our comrade revolutionary leader also expressed his confidence that the existing close relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened in the future. The comrade secretary general then wished Comrade Fidel Castro good health and continuous progress and prosperity to the friendly people of Cuba on behalf of the WPE, the government and people of Ethiopia, and on his own behalf.

KENYA

Moi Receives Outgoing Envoys, U.S. Guest

EA231210 Nairobi KNA in English 1110 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 23 — President Daniel Arap Moi said today that it was Kenya's wish that amicable solutions could be reached to pave the way for peace in the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, this morning when he bade farewell to the outgoing ambassadors of Sudan, Iraq and Ethiopia.

He said Kenya would do its utmost in contributing to efforts aimed at restoring peace between Iraq and its neighbour, Iran.

The president told the outgoing Sudanese ambassador, Mr Ibrahim Taha Ayyub that Kenya and Sudan have established good neighbourliness and very good relations, which ought to be maintained for faster development in the region.

Mr Ayyub, who was appointed Sudanese foreign minister last April, said his country would always seek President Moi's advice and wise counsel.

President Moi wished him success in his new appointment.

The president also wished the outgoing Iraqi ambassador, Dr Zayd Haydar, success in his new appointment as Iraqi ambassador to Brussels, Belgium. President Moi asked Dr Haydar to convey his greetings and warm regards to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

Dr Haydar told President Moi that his country welcomes every effort in finding a peaceful solution to thhe war in the Gulf.

While bidding farewell to the Ethiopian ambassador, Mr Mengiste Desta, President Moi noted the good-neighbourly relations that have existed between Kenya and Ethiopia. He said that peace in the East African region would create a good atmosphere for rapid development and cooperation for the mutual benefit of all the peoples in the area.

Mr Desta, who has been the dean of diplomatic corps in Kenya, expressed hope that the strong relations that have been molded between Kenya and Ethiopia would continue to flourish.

At another function at State House, Nairobi, President Moi received Miss Maureen Reagan, the daughter of President Ronald Reagan of the USA, who had paid a courtesy call on him.

Miss Reagan is leading the U.S. deleagtion to the UN Decade for Women Conference currently being held in Nairobi.

Present during the two occasions were, among others, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, his assistant minister, Mr Philip Leakey and the permanent secretary in the Ministry, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

GABON

Zaire's Mobutu Continues Visit, Meets Bongo

AB231948 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire will end his visit to our country tomorrow. He arrived in Libreville late yesterday afternoon accompanied by his wife.

He has already held rounds of talks with his friend and brother, President El-Hadj Omar Bongo. These meetings marked yesterday's activities. There were private talks held by the two heads of state at the Renovation Palace and also by the Zairian and Gabonese delegations. A dinner was hosted by the Gabonese presidential couple in honor of their Zairian guests.

In any case, we can be sure that, bilateral cooperation and some other general issues were discussed by the two leaders. On the bilateral issue, the Zaire-Gabon joint commission, which held its last session a few months ago in Libreville, will be strengthened at the end of this visit.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Views Black African States League, Libya

AU220805 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 22 (AFP) — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has not given up his idea of creating a league of black African states, he said in an interview published here today.

Marshal Mobutu told the right-wing *QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS* daily that the idea, which fell on stony ground in the rest of Africa when it was first mooted last year, would soon be relaunched.

"Black people have specific characteristics which they have the right to examine in a specific framework. Those who have said itwould divide Africa only want to retain the positions they have acquired on the continent to develop their leadership", he said.

"While questioning this leadership, Zaire intends through the project of a league of black African states, to contribute to the establishment of structures capable of consolidating and perfecting African unity.

"The project is not directed against anyone. I am certain it will help to resolve the serious conflicts of our continent."

Zaire boycotted the just ended Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa in solidarity with Morocco, which quit the organisation last year after the OAU admitted the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, the state created by the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the Western Sahara.

Marshal Mobutu also attacked Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the main supporter of the opponents of Chadian President Hissein Habre, whose principal ally is Zaire.

"Col. al-Qadhdhafi spends his time pondering on evil actions and investing his petrodollars in criminal enterprises," he said. He did not take seriously Libyan threats against him, as this would give the Libyan leader "an importance which he does not have and never will".

Referring to criticism of his own authoritarian regime and lifestyle, particularly in the European press, Marshal Mobutu said Zaire must be considered in relation to its own past and the aspirations of its people.

"As for men, the tree must be judged by its fruit ... The Zairean nation is today united around an ideal of peace and happiness for which each Zairean fights freely and strongly", he asserted.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Sankara Message on ECOWAS

AB231731 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] President Mathieu Kerekou today received in audience two officials from friendly countries. The first, Comrade Ambroise (Bakieno), brought a message from Comrade Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso. The second official was His Excellency Ernest Adefemiwa Oladugbewo, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Benin. The message which Comrade (Bakieno) brought is related to the ECOWAS. At the end of his audience at the president's office, he made the following statement to the press.

[Begin recording] [(Bakieno)] I was just received by the comrade president of the People's Republic of Benin. I brought him a message from Comrade President Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us the contents of this message?

[(Bakieno)] I came here within the framework of ECOWAS activities. As you know, in July 1984 the ECOWAS heads of state summit conference set up a commission for investigation and control of the management of the ECOWAS and this commission worked for 3 months and submitted a report to the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community. This report was examined at the heads of state summit conference in Bamako in October, 1984. At the end of this deliberations, the heads of state decided that the commission should meet again in Ouagadougou to prepare measures for the redress it proposed in its report. Thus this commission, which went back to Ouagadougou in January 1985, worked for 6 months and has just submitted the results of its deliberations. Therefore, Comrade President Thomas Sankara, who is also the current chairman of the ECOWAS heads of state summit conference, asked me to kindly transmit the outcome of the commission's deliberations in my capacity as the commission's chairman to his colleague and Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou.

[Reporter] After the commission's report, can we hope for a new start for the ECOWAS?

[(Bakieno)] Of course, the deliberations of the commission touched especially on the reorganization of the ECOWAS finances and administration and on the reform of the structures and the objectives of the organization. Concerning the reorganization, the commission tried to adopt protective measures by reducing its expenditure which will enable the community to manage funds put at its disposal according to specified regulations. Concerning the objectives, the commission also made proposals which, we think, will be translated into action since all those issues will be examined at the next summit of heads of state which will probably take place at the end of October 1985 in Ouagadougou.

I believe that the contents of those proposals are for the heads of state. In any case, the member countries will have the possibility to examine the reports and the technical proposals contained in the reports for amendment. [End recording]

His Excellency Ernest Oladugbewo Adefemiwa, Nigeria's ambassador to Benin, stated that he also brought a personal message from President Muhammadu Buhari, the contents of which he did not disclose.

GHANA

Rawlings Cited on CIA Activities, Destabilization

AB210920 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has declared that the PNDC is not afraid of activities of foreign intelligence agencies to destabilize Ghana. What the Council fears is the very ignorance of the people. Chairman Rawlings was addressing a durbar of the chiefs and people of the Nungua traditional area to mark the end of their annual pledzo festival yesterday. He said the admission by the United States that its Central Intelligence Agency was engaged in cladestine activities in Ghana came as a shock to many people who did not believe when the actions of the CIA were exposed in 1983.

The leader of the revolution was not happy that many Ghanaians, including those in sensitive positions, have all along been in the service not to their own homeland but of an agency of a foreign power. Some of them offered themselves for sale while others allow themselves to be gradually bought. This, Flight Lt Rawlings pointed out, is not patriotism. He therefore urged Ghanaians to let their patriotism and loyalty to the country transcend all other personal or local considerations and loyalities.

Quainoo Receives Letter From Libyan Army Chief

AB231835 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT Jul 85

[Text] The force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, today received a letter from the leader of the Libyan Army, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, in Accra. The letter was handed over to General Quainoo by the acting secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana, Mr 'Umar (al-Kadhi), but its contents are not known.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Senegalese Minister, Diouf Message

AB231240 Paris AFP in French 1146 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, 23 Jul (AFP) — On Monday, the Senegalese minister of environment, Mr Cheikh Cissoko, delivered to President Lansana Conte a message from the Senegalese head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the OAU, Conakry radio announced. The contents of the message were not disclosed,

observers said. It might be a request for clemency in favor of the 4 July plotters in Guinea, whom the Guinean president has threatened to execute. Similar steps have already been taken by the Togo and Ivory Coast heads of state and by Western countries.

Conte Receives Ivorian Construction Delegation

AB232135 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, today granted an audience to a delegation of the board of directors of the Ivorian National Construction Company [Sonitra], at 1600. The delegation was led by Konan Ferrand, the first deputy mayor of Yamoussoukro and chairman of the board of directors of the Sonitra. The delegation is made up by Lazare Ohrnstein, director general of the company, and Robert Rosenberg, the director of the construction company for Francophone Africa [words indistinct].

During the audience, Mr Konan Ferrand told President Conte how happy he was to be granted this audience and delivered a friendly and fraternal message from President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast to the Guinean head of state. He then described Sonitra as a state enterprise specializing in the construction of roads and buildings.

Mr Konan Ferrand expressed satisfaction with the audience granted him and his delegation by President Conte and with this visit to Guinea because it will enable them to share their experiences with Guinea and at the same time modestly contribute to the construction of a friendly and brotherly country.

In his response to the chairman of Sonitra, President Conte welcomed the Ivorian delegation and stressed that relations between the Ivory Coast and Guinea are those of two brother countries. He then discussed President Houphouet-Boigny's achievements and expressed the wish that the talks to be held by Sonitra and the Guinean authorities strengthen the good relations between our two countries.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From OAU Summit, Saudi Arabia

AB232021 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, returned to Niamey this morning after attending the 21st OAU summit and after visiting Mecca where he performed the lesser hadj. After leaving the aircraft, the head of state was welcomed by Mamane Oumarou, the chairman of the National Development Council; Mrs Mintou Kountche, the president's wife; and Lieutenant Colonel Ali Saibou, the chief of defense staff. After inspecting an honor guard mounted by a detachment of the national army, the head of state was greeted by Prime Minister Hamid Algabid andy by members of the CMS, the government, and the constituted bodies. He was later greeted with music played by a group of the youth association.

While in the VIP Lounge, President Kountche discussed the OAU summit and his visit to Saudi Arabia.

[Begin recording] As decided during the 20th OAU summit, the just-ended Addis Ababa conference was essentially devoted to economic issues. Not only was this option legitimate, but also timely if one considers the gravity of the effects of the world economic crisis on our continent. Added to this is the current natural disaster, whose severity this year has attained tragic proportions. Let us say that almost half of the members of the African community have been affected by the drought which has proved to be very disastrous. It is therefore normal that the 21st OAU summit should be bent over Africa's current problems like a doctor at a patient's bedside in order to diagnose the causes of the sickness and at the same time find the appropriate solutions that will enable the continent not only to wake up, but also to resolutely embark with its usual dignity on the true path of economic and social development.

In order to give this 21st summit its importance, I must recall that in April 1980 an extraordinary summit, which was the first of its kind, was held devoted exclusively to the problem of development in Africa. A strategy was elaborated which you know as the Lagos Plan of Action.

The 21st summit constructively criticized, analyzed, studied, appraised, and actualized the Lagos Plan of Action. Confirming the objectives and priorities established, the heads of state and delegations elaborated a new, more realistic and applicable stragegy that is more practical in the African context in view of the continent's difficulties. Thus, for example, self-sufficiency in food production was at the center of the preoccupations of the summit.

I must assert that this 21st summit was that of responsibility and political maturity. At no other time than this had the heads of state and delegation made so much effort to find solutions to the great ills from which Africa has been suffering. [words indistinct] define and implement an appropriate method that would lead to the establishment of a new international economic order, favor the economic integration of Africa, preserve peace and promote African unity.

In the first place, I would like to say that I was very happy about the election of our countryman as the current secretary general of the OAU. I was touched about this mark of confidence shown to Niger and its people by the OAU summit.

We also took the opportunity offered us to visit Saudi Arabia, the birthplace of our religion. We seized the opportunity, as I always do whenever possible, to go to the holy land to perform the lesser hadj and to thank God and ask His blessings on our people and our country. I also took the opportunity offered me to hold discussions with King Fahd, with whom I touched on the great problems facing the Islamic world. At present, the Islamic world is facing political, economic, cultural, and [word indistinct] problems. God willing, the Islamic Council Organization will hold its summit meeting in early 1986. To us, the existence [words

indistinct] must be multiplied fruitfully in order to contribute to the needed success.

On the bilateral level, I reviewed with His Majesty King Fahd the fruitful and strong cooperation existing between Niger and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

We discussed the new impetus we must give to this cooperation by stressing water projects and self-sufficiency in food production. Saudi Arabia has always been sensitive to our problems of survival and development. To this effect, His Majesty King Fahd told me that he was ready to finance the realization of a water program in our country. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Government Warns Against Political Debates

AB240830 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has warned that it will not tolerate further debates on the form of future political arrangements for the country.

The government said in Lagos yesterday that it was aware of the subtle trend toward political controversy by some individuals on the type of administration for the country in future. It reminded the public that the primary objective of the present government was to revive the economy and instill a sense of discipline in the body politic.

The government will, therefore, not be drawn into any debate, nor will it allow the current illegal discussions to distract its attention from set goals and objectives.

It warned the public and particularly the mass media that any violation of the ban on politics will be treated as prejudicial to state security and an infringement of Decree No 2 of 1984.

ANGOLA

Government Says 155 UNITA Rebels Killed 11-20 Jul

HK240412 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda, July 24 (AFP) — Angolan Government troops killed 155 South African-backed anti-government UNITA rebels in fighting between July 11 and 20 throughout the country, the Angolan news agency said Tuesday.

The clashes occurred in the Provinces of Huambo (central Angola), Moxico (in the east), Cuando-Cubango (southeast) and Cunene, in the south, it said. Large quantities of South African-made weaponry were captured, the agency added.

UNITA To Repatriate 13 Captured Zambians

MB230922 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, July 23, (AFP) - Thirteen Zambians working in Angola are to be sent home after being captured by rebels of UNITA. A UNITA communique published today said the Zambians belonged to a veterinary team in Angola. Their capture had not been authorised by the rebel command and steps were being taken to repatriate them in the interests of good neighbourliness, the communique said.

BOTSWANA

Zambian Representative Visits, Meets Chiepe

MB221515 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Zambia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka, has congratulated the minister of external affairs, Gaositwe Chiepe, on her presentation of Botswana's case following the June 14th attack on Gaborone by members of the SADF. Mr Lusaka, who is the president of the UN General Assembly's 39th session, is on an official visit to Botswna and he arrived yesterday and was received by Dr Chiepe.

In their meeting this morning, the minister of external affairs reaffirmed Botswana's commitment to the purposes of the UN, and she also told Mr Lusaka that Botswana had established a committee to prepare and coordinate the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN. She added that although some people think that the UN is only a glorified debating society, Botswana firmly believes that the organization is both important and necessary. Without the UN, she said, one shudders to imagine the kind of world we will be living in.

While in Botswana, Mr Lusaka will confer with the UN agencies in the country. He will also call on the president, Dr Masire, visit the Botswana Meat Commission, speak to an all party parliamentary caucus and address a public meeting at the town hall. He leaves for Zimbabwe on Wednesday, 24 July.

LESOTHO

Resident Soviet Ambassador Arrives at Post

MB221838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Maseru, July 22, SAPA — The first resident Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Ivanovich Gavryushkin, arrived in Maseru at the weekend to take up his post.

Following the Soviet Union establishing a resident diplomatic mission in Maseru in 1983, the Soviet ambassador in Maputo, Mr Yuriy Sepelev, has acted as ambassador.

Mr Gavryushkin had been since 1980 deputy of directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. He was previously a counseller and later consul-general at the Soviet Embassy in Montreal, Canada. The 61-year-old ambassador is a graduate of the Moscow Institute of Foreign Trade, is married and has two children.

MOZAMBIQUE

3 Provinces To Coordinate Militarily, Politically

MB221656 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] It has been reported that Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula Provinces have agreed to coordinate their military, economic and political activities. The decision was reached at a meeting that was held in Lichinga this month and was attended by leaders from Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambezia provinces, as well as the Nampula provincial governor. The meeting was chaired by the leader of Cabo Delgado Province, Alberto Chipande.

Correction to Armed Forces Kill 41 'Bandits'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Armed Forces Kill 41 'Bandits' in Operations," published in the 23 July Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page U 2, first paragraph, last line:

...was ambushed in (?Boquico).

Recently, On 2 July,...(correcting placename)

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on State of Emergency 23 Jul

19 More Detained

MB231450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Nineteen people have been detained by the police following incidents of unrest this afternoon. The Police Directorate of

Public Relations in Pretoria says 18 detentions took place in the eastern Transvaal and 1 on the West Rand.

PFP Official Charged, Released

MB231436 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party provincial councillor for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, was charged in the Port Elizabeth magistrate's court today under the Internal Security Act for allegedly attending an illegal gathering.

Mrs Blackburn, who was arrested in Port Elizabeth this morning, was not asked to plead. She was released on bail, and will be appearing in court again on 13th of next month.

Kagiso Township 'Tense'

MB231500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Kagiso, July 23, SAPA — Hundreds of school children in Kagiso stayed home today after teachers told them to leave school premises — and the township was tense, a SAPA correspondent reports. A student was accidentally shot in the township yesterday. Police are patrolling the area.

Students Urge Boycott End

MB231321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Witbank, July 23, SAPA — In a move welcomed by police headquarters in Pretoria, the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] today circulated pamphlets urging students to return to school tomorrow — and an end to school boycotts in Witbank.

A COSAS spokesman told a SAPA correspondent that his organisation had decided to end the school boycotts.

The boycotts have been going on for the last ten days, claiming three lives, and causing injuries to residents of Kwaguqha, Lynneville, Ackerville and Schoengesicht townships in Witbank and damage of thousands of rands to property set alight or damaged during the recent unrest.

A police spokesman in Pretoria welcomed the move.

Colonel Vick Haynes said that police welcome any member of the community who would encourage pupils to return to school.

He also confirmed that 441 people were arrested throughout the country on various charges following the imposing of the state of emergency last Saturday.

A local resident who refused to be named said he welcomed the move by COSAS. He said pupils were not benefiting anything by boycotting classes and it retarded the struggle of the blacks.

In welcoming the move, a spokesman for the Highveld Development Board, said they (the board) have worked in conjunction with COSAS in bringing the pamphlets urging the students to go back to school.

2 Deaths on East Cape

MB231841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — Following is unrest situation report up to 8pm as issued to SAPA by the Public Relations Division of the SAP:

"Note: the names of the townships have been omitted, the only references given are the police divisions that had been affected.

"A. Eastern Cape: five incidents:

"1. A mob of 150 blacks threw stones at SAP members and their vehicles. Birdshot was used. Two black men were killed, and two men sustained minor injuries.

"2. In Another incident, blacks set fire to a private lorry causing R5,000 damages. No police action was taken.

"3. Three black men were arrested in another incident on a charge of intimidation.

"4. Approximately 25 people threw petrol bombs at two homes of SAP members. birdshot was used. Injuries are unknown.

"5 An unknown number of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a bottle store causing R100 damages. No police action was taken and there were no injuries.

"B. East Rand: A mob of approximately 2,500 blacks, on their way back from a funeral, stoned the house of a member of the East Rand Development Board, causing R150 damages. The concerned member defended his own property by shooting two rounds of birdshot. Injuries are unknown and no arrests were made."

Tambo Statement

MB231858 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Address by ANC President Oliver Tambo on state of emergency in South Africa; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, 48 hours ago [as heard] P.W. Botha announced a state of emergency affecting the eastern Cape, the Witwatersrand, and the Vaal Triangle. Already in these areas, many people have been arrested. Combined military and police units have moved to occupy certain townships, such as Kwa Thema. People have been murdered by these forces of occupation.

The truth about the criminal misdeeds of these bands of marauders has been kept out of the public eye through tightened press

censorship. Inevitably, fascist measures of extreme repression that Botha has imposed will be extended to other areas of our country. Botha has at last decided to impose martial law. He has granted full powers to his armed forces to govern certain areas of our country. This is an eventuality for which the Botha regime has prepared, and about which we have repeatedly warned. [Words indistinct] what has become plain for all to see is the reality of military occupation [words indistinct] the image of reformer that Botha had thought to cultivate and project. The Pretoria regime speaks about law and order. It says it has imposed martial law on large parts of our country in order to reestablish order and stability.

In cynical disregard of the interests of the majority of the people of our country, the U.S. Government, principal ally of the apartheid regime, has not hesitated to approve of the new measures of repression that its friends in Pretoria have adopted. The Reagan administration has openly said that it hopes that these measures will succeed in their purpose. Botha and Reagan hope and pray that the intensified campaign of terror against the people and our democratic movement will succeed to stop our march to liberation. They are intent to ensure that racist law and apartheid order continue to hold sway. It is a hopeless mission that the Pretoria regime and its supporters have given themselves.

Our own tasks are very clear: To bring about the kind of society that is visualized in the Freedom Charter we have to break down and destroy the old order. We have to make apartheid unworkable and our country ungovernable. The accomplishment of thse tasks will create the situation for us to overthrow the apartheid regime and for power to pass into the hands of the people as a whole.

We have achieved a good deal of progress in making South Africa ungovernable. Correctly, we concentrated on the weakest link in the apartheid chain of command and control. For months we have maintained an uninterrupted offinsive against the puppet local government authorities in the black urban areas, as well as other state personnel in the townships, such as police and their agents.

By declaring a state of emergency in these areas, Botha has admitted that his organs of government have collapsed. He has conceded that the only way he can restore apartheid rule in these townships is through [words indistinct]. It is no longer (?government) in the old way.

(?The perspective) ahead of us is to intensify the struggle exactly in these areas that are under martial law. In struggle, we must make it impossible for our enemy to govern [words indistinct]. We must confront the new organs of government in the townships — the combined army and police units which have been brought into our midst exactly to reassert apartheid rule and therefore to perpetuate our oppression and suffering. The first task is to accomplish [words indistinct] confront and defeat these new organs of government.

While saluting those among our people who have responded so magnificently to our call to make our country ungovernable, we must also draw attention to the fact that not all areas of our country and not all sections among the oppressed responded with the same level of activity and determination. This has enabled the enemy to concentrate its forces on certain areas of our country. And now, under a state of emergency, the apartheid regime has the possibility to concentrate its attacks on a selected number of areas in our country. That is [word indistinct] which we must correct. [Words indistinct] in our country should join in the general offensive [passage indistinct].

Violence in Zwelethemba

MB231920 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1821 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 23, SAPA — A large police contingent continued to patrol Zwelethemba township near Worcester tonight where offices of the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) were gutted, a councillors home petrol-bombed and a beerhall set alight on Monday.

In isolated incidents today, about 200 students of the Vusisizwe High School and residents marched towards the townships rent offices but dispersed on the order of police, according to residents.

Earlier, a soft drink delivery vehicle was stoned and several bottles stolen. Nobody was injured or arrested and police did not use teargas or any weapons, according to a police spokesman.

Police today blocked all entrances to the township and escorted private vehicles through.

On Monday night residents, angered by the announcement of rent increases and marching in an expression of sorrow at the death of four prominent Cradock community leaders last month, petrol-bombed the home of community councillor Mr Gilbert Magawu. Mr Magawu suffered cuts to his hands while escaping through a broken window.

Three offices of the WCDB were gutted, and a refuse lorry and beerhall set alight.

University Classes Boycotted

MB231927 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 23, SAPA — More than 4,000 students at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] decided today to boycott classes until Friday when a rally would be held.

Classes at the nearby Bellville Teachers College were suspended for the day and more than 300 student-teachers joined the UWC stundents for a mass meeting to discuss the emergency declaration.

Mr A.M. Omar, an advocate, said: "The police, army and railways police have vast powers and ther are huge penalties for contravening the regulations. There is a section which says that if they do something wrong you can't take them to court. That is the so-called indemnity clause." Mr Omar believed the reason for the state of emergency was to "destroy the resistance movement in this country."

A van drove slowly past the students while a cameraman in the back filmed them. It stopped on the other side of the road and one man filmed the students with a video camera and another took photographs.

Two stones landed near the men while a bottle was hurled in the direction of the van. Shouts of "SAP go away" could be heard. The van then drove off and parked about 300 away from the main gate.

PFP's Slabbert Comments

MB240529 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the main opposition Progressive Federal Party, PFP, of South Africa Dr van Zyl Slabbert, today said that it is not enough that the South African Government declared a state of emergency, but what it hopes to achieve after restoring law and order is what is important.

In an interview with Radio Lesotho this afternoon, Dr Slabbert said that law and order must be subservient to goals of reform. He stressed that the declared state of emergency will only be meaningful if it is followed by a reform package. He said the most important of the reforms (?is that they lead to one) constitution for all South Africans. He said the present constitution, together with all its discrimination laws such as pass laws, has to be eradicated if there is to be a change in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said that the South African Government has to release unconditionally all prisoners and spell out clearly how it was going to (?end) discrimination laws. He added that the separate development which has been going on for so long has led to resentment among the different groups, especially the black people.

Dr Slabbert said that the current economic situation of South Africa, which has led to mass unemployment, is also frustrating the oppressed people of South Africa.

Calls for Reconvening Parliament

MB231700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, July 23, SAPA — The leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, today repeated his call for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to reconvene parliament.

Dr Slabberts full statement:

"My call to the state president to reconvene parliament in no way implies that the government should be inactive in maintaining law and order or restoring stability in the unrest torn townships.

"This is however not the only kind of action which is appropriate at present. Far more important perhaps is that the public representatives in parliament should be seen to be involved in discussing the underlying causes of the unrest and searching for alternatives to promote peace and stability.

"The debate on the Kannemeyer report involved one incident one day and only lasted for two and a half hours. Similarly other discussions on the unrest during this session were squeezed into the other business of parliament.

"Therefore I still believe that it is necessary to reconvene parliament for the reasons that I mentioned in the first incident and it is inappropriate to simply dismiss the request by saying it is not a time for debating but a time for action.

"Parliament is afterall where constitutional change and reform will be initiated if it is to take place at all."

Journalists Society Reacts

MB231947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23 SAPA — The Southern African Society of Journalists has reacted strongly to curbs on the media under the present state of emergency.

In a statement released by the society today, the president, Mr David Allen, said:

"No one will envy the government its job in trying to control the violence in many of South Africa's townships. But it will make life for itself and everyone else incalculably more difficult if it insists that only its view of events is the right — and truthful — one.

"On the whole, newspaper journalists have reported as fairly and as responsibly as possible under very difficult and often dangerous circumstances.

"The authorities, however, do not appear to agree. They have even gone so far as to accuse newspapers of spreading lies. The society takes these lies to mean those bits of information the police wanted kept from the public for reasons best known to themselves.

"It is vitally important in times of crisis that there is free and open communication. Any suppression or distortion of facts will, as it has been proved to do so often in the past, lead to mistrust and rumour — the very things the authorities are trying to avoid by setting up machinery to monitor the accuracy and reliability of reporting.

"Such monitoring always creates an effect precisely opposite to the one intended. Instead of making reporting appear more truthful and therefore more dependable, it inevitably makes it more suspect because it is unavoidably seen as a government approved version of the facts and everything that that implies.

"It is unquestionably in the national interest that journalists be allowed to get on with their jobs without state interference."

Wisner Remarks Reported

MB230933 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, says important changes are taking place in South Africa and much more remains to be done. In an article in *U.S.A. TODAY*, he said that South Africans needed to bargain and to find about their political future.

Mr Wisner said an end to pass laws, a commitment to justice for all, and abolition of discriminatory legislation were essential to achieving peace, justice, and government by the consensus of the governed.

Mr Wisner's article was publised after the announcement on Saturday that a state of emergency had been declared in 36 South African magisterial districts. This article was accompanied by another written by South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, in which he defended changes under way in South Africa. He said the government, along with virtually all the major parties, had vowed to end discrimination in South Africa.

Detained Lawyer Interviewed

MB231826 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Jul 85

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The SAP say they have now arrested well over 400 people since the imposition of a state of emergency in 36 districts on Sunday. In spite of that, violence has continued in black townships and there have been a number of deaths. Well, among theose picked up was a prominent political lawyer Priscilla Jana. She was arrested as she returned from a law conference in the United States of America, but was later released, though warned that she might be redetained. On the line to Johannesburg, Julian Marshall asked Mrs Jana what had happened:

[Begin recording][Jana] From the airport I was on my way home, which is about 30 km away, and I was stopped by three cars of security policemen who then told me that they were arresting me in terms of their emergency powers. Then, they escorted me home, and they searched my house thoroughly and all my belongings (?that I'd come with) for about over 3 hours and they took away various documents and files belonging to my clients, and books. They refused to allow me to use a telephone and speak to anybody. They said they were not entitled to answer any questions and all they could tell me was that they were acting in terms of their emergency powers. Then after that they asked me to to pack a bag, which I did, and they took me away to the headquarters, which is in Soweto. Of course, they took my passport away, and I was kept there for until about 0730. And then I asked to see the colonel who was heading the the team and explained to him that I had very urgent matters at the office to attend to and if I could consult with someone from my office. They refused that, but after a while he came back and he said that he would let me go home on condition that I gave an undertaking that I would surrender myself when they called me and I would not leave my home. And I gave the undertaking and I was taken back to my home, and I'm waiting for them to call again.

[Marshall] That initial search of your home, what kind of documents did they take away?

[Jana] Well, they took a very large quantity of documents, you know, various features, pictures, and books, and even files belonging to my clients. I protested and I said they were privileged documents, but they said in terms of the emergency powers, nothing was privileged and they were entitled to take away anything.

[Marshall)) And what was their line of questioning to you at the police station?

[Jana] They did not interrogate me at all, you know, they just mearely kept me there. They didn't commence interrogation at all.

[Marshall] Did they give you any idea of what it was that they were looking for, or what it was that they suspected you of having done?

[Jana] No, not at all. They didn't give me any indidcation whatsoever.

[Marshall] You must be feeling pretty apprehensive now while waiting for the telephone or waiting for the knock on the door?

[Jana] Yes, oh yes, I am expecting them to come back at anytime. [End recording]

Further Reportage on State of Emergency 24 Jul

UDF Transvaal Office Raided

MB240608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0606 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 24, SAPA — The Transvaal office of the United Democratic Front in Khotso House, Johannesburg, was deserted yesterday morning after a security police raid.

It is believed that the only person in the office at the time was the secretary, Mr Pat Lephunya, who is said to have been taken away by police at the end of their search.

It is not known whether Mr Lephunya has been arrested, held for questioning or detained.

The national offices of the UDF, which have not been manned since the state of emergency was declared, did not appear to have been searched.

In contrast to the Transvaal office and reception area, which were strewn with papers, the national office was in an orderly state.

Soweto Council Meets Ministers

MB240616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Soweto City Council held talks with two cabinet ministers in Pretoria about the security situation. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, met the mayor and members of the council for more than 2 hours. The mayor, Mr Kunene, requested the meeting before the announcement of the imposition of the state of emergency on Saturday.

Our Pretoria news staff reports that the members of the council were unanimous in expressing their appreciation for the action of the government which had allowed law and order agencies to function more effectively in the current situation.

Mr Heunis said the members of the council suggested that the council itself and the community of Soweto become more involved in the maintainance of law and order in the city. Suggestions were also made that additional municipal policemen be appointed and that more funds be made available for this end. Mr Heunis said his department would give immediate attention to the matter. The ministers and the council are to meet again during August.

'Limited' Unrest in Zwelethemba

MB240724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 24, SAPA — Limited incidents of unrest occurred in the Worcester township of Zweletemba — 24 hours after development board offices and a beer hall were petrol-bombed.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed today that stones were thrown and that teargas used yesterday. A resident said that police patrolled the streets of the town during the night.

Arrests Total 653

MB240744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 24, SAPA — Police unrest report for the period from 8 pm yesterday to 8 am today (received by SAPA at 9:30 am):

A total of 653 arrests have been made in terms of the emergency regulations. Since the inception of these measures, there has been a decrease in the number of incidents in which serious injuries or death have resulted. Damage to property has shown a marked decrease.

In the Boland (Worcester area) a cool drink delivery vehicle was stoned and the contents stolen. Two black males were arrested when a mob stoned and petrol-bombed a school and SAP vehicles. No injuries were reported. Two private homes were petrol-bombed. A SAP patrol extinguished the fires. There were no injuries reported.

On the East Rand a private home was petrol-bombed and a development board bus was extensively damaged by fire.

In the eastern Cape, a large number of dangerous weapons, including knives, pangas, sharpened rods, etc, were seized by the police at a UDF meeting. A school was slightly damaged when set alight, but a SAP patrol extinguished the fire. Slight damage was caused to a clothing factory by a petrol bomb.

In the western Cape a private home was extensively damaged when two hand grenades were hurled through a window. No injuries were reported.

In the northern Transvaal, a school and a SAP vehicle were stoned and a private home petrol-bombed. Damage in all these cases was slight. Four persons were arrested.

Apart from the above incidents, there were isolated cases of stone-throwing during which minor damage was caused and no one was injured.

Tutu Appeal Noted

MB240910 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has appealed to blacks to stop killing black officials, policemen, and suspected government informers [words indistinct] the world think that black South Africans were, as he put it, not ready for freedom. Bishop Tutu told a large crowd of mourners attending the funeral of 15 blacks killed in rioting that if they carried on with such killings he would find it difficult to speak for their liberation and that he would have to leave South Africa, which he loves.

He specifically referred to the gang-killing on Saturday of black woman suspected of having been a police informer. The woman was doused with petrol, set alight, and kicked by the mob as she tried to put out the flames. The killing was seen by millions of television viewers all over the the world. Bishop Tutu told the mourners that the world is full of people who supported blacks. After watching the killing, many would say that if blacks could do things like that, maybe they would not ready for freedom.

Labor Party Favors Measures

MB240927 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the majority Labor Party in the colored house of parliament, Alan Hendrickse, has come out in support of the state of emergency in 36 areas. It was his first response since State President P.W. Botha announced the declaration on Saturday. Beatty Hofmeyer has more:

[Hofmeyer] In his first detailed response to the government decision to declare a state of emergency, Alan Hendrickse said

the announcement was the right step at the right time. In an interview with the Cape Town newspapers, he said most people would welcome the decision. Hendrickse condemned the role of the South African Communist Party in the unrest and charged that organizations had abused the freedom of expression and the freedom to organize. He said the presence of the red flag at last week's Cradock funeral made the state president's decision the right one. He also called for continued consultations between the government and the black leaders.

Stone Throwing in East Rand

MB241052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 24, SAPA — Incidents of stone-throwing occurred this morning on the East Rand, West Rand and Witwatersrand, the Public Relations Division of the police in Pretoria said today.

In a statement, police said: "The mobs were dispersed with tear smoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire. One youth was wounded and arrested on the East Rand.

Six People Detained in Transkei on Bombing

MB220749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Umtata, July 21, SAPA — At least six people have been detained in Transkei after police investigations into last month's bombings that destroyed a fuel depot, damaged a power station and cut water supplies in Umtata.

Those detained include two University of Transkei [UNITRA] lecturers, two prominent members of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party and two Transkei Development Corporation [TDC] employees.

The head of the security police, Gen Leonard Kawe, confirmed the detention of the two MPs, Mr Richmond Mzwandile Matutu of Butterworth, and Mr Clippard Komsana of Engcobo, and a UNITRA lecturer in political science, Mr Patrick Mabude, for interrogation.

Last week Gen Kawe confirmed the detention of the son of the former paramount chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, and Mr Peace Koko, both employees of the TDC.

Another lecturer in political science, Mr Abby Mankungu, was believed to have been held by the security police, but Gen Kawe could not be reached for comment.

A notice at the University of Transkei campus said Mr Makungu would not be available for lectures.

Another notice at UNITRA said Mr Mabude, on study leave for two years, would resume duties tomorrow.

The state president, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, has accused members of parliament of being sympathisers of the African National Congress and he said they were responsible for the attacks in Umtata.

Political Purpose of Emergency Examined

MB230730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The State of Emergency, the Political Purpose"]

[Text] The essential purpose of the state of emergency now in force in parts of the country, as that purpose was spelled out in the original announcement, seems to have been missed by many observers. On the immediate need for drastic action to impose law and order in terrorized black urban areas, there is considerable agreement. A wanton, increasingly barbaric lawlessness had to be stopped.

On the other hand, interpretations of the political intentions and effects of the actions are curiously varied. Concern has been expressed that the authorities have opted for a state of emergency as a substitute for the political challenge of negotiating with community leaders to resolve real grievances. There has been criticism that it does not address the root cause of the unrest and that what is needed is not tougher policing, but a willingness to talk about and implement reform measures. Such comment stems from concern that the state of emergency is based solely on the consideration that the unrest must be stopped at all costs, while ignoring the political dimension.

In fact, the steps announced by the state president on Saturday have a clear political purpose. Mr Botha described it in these words: It is essential that the situation be normalized in such a way that the climate for continued dialogue in the interests of all people in the constitutional, economic, and social fields is ensured.

Far from there being contradictory approaches, there is a complementary relationship between the maintenance of law and order and the political process of peaceful negotiation and reform. And in the South African situation, it has been increasingly obvious that there could be no question of holding negotiations while the disorder continued.

Ending the rule of fear in the black areas was a precondition for any kind of progress in democratic political approaches. While the militants held sway, using the most savage forms of intimidation to silence differing views, it was futile even to contemplate dialogue with a representative cross-section of the black community.

The only voices that have dared to be heard publicly are those of the millitants and their apologists. That the result has been the emergency of a grossly one-sided public image of the kind of people who speak for the community goes without saying. There are, indeed, very real grievances among the people. Certainly their removal requires a commitment to reform through negotiation with representative leaders. It is precisely in order to further that political objective that it is necessary to act firmly now to restore law and order.

Clergy's Actions During Unrest Criticized

MB240837 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Church Leaders in the Unrest"]

[Text] If ever there was a time when leaders who have influence in the urban black community should be using it to help bring calm and a return to reason, this is it. The restraint with which many in all walks of life, in politics, business, education, civic affairs, and sport have acted in recent months in dealing with conflict situations testifies to the widespread realization of that need. To indulge in inflammatory rhetoric and provocative action should surely be unthinkable in these days when protest action in the community has been hijacked by revolutionary redicalism. Political programs are being submerged by the passions of marked barbarism and indignation over grievances has given way to acts of savagery against orderly residents.

That this is so widely recognized by responsible leaders makes the contrary behavior of certain clergymen all the more disturbing. It is precisely in these months that in their efforts to justify their theology of resistance to unjust rule, as they see it, they have shown an almost complete lack of sensitivity to the inhumanities resulting from the resistance they support, nor have they shown any sign of concern about moral contradictions between methods and goals.

In the name of political and social justice, Dr Beyers Naude is happy to advocate civil disobedience campaigns, and Dr Alan Boesak calls on congregants to pray for the downfall of the government. They appear at funeral services, nowadays a thinly disguised excuse for political meetings, to speak in support of the radicals in the full knowledge that it is at such events that some of the worst atrocities are being perpetrated. They allow themselves to be publicly associated with the symbols of revolution and the most severe forms of oppression the world has ever known, as when Dr Naude and Dr Boesak made their speeches at the weekend meeting in front of a huge red flag bearing the Soviet hammer and sickle. On that occassion Dr Boesak delivered another of his usual calls for further resistance — accusations of police murder and diatribes against the whites as children of Hitler.

Both he and Dr Naude are, of course, leading lights in the South African Council of Churches which at its conference last month resolved, among other things, to call on churches to write to parents informing them that their children in the defense force and police were being turned into a killing machine. It was Dr Naude who at that time attended a service for men who had accidently killed themselves with hand grenades and described them as having sacrificed their lives for freedom. At their funeral a little later, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was telling his audience they must fight for their freedom. We know, he assured them, that the people in authority in Cape Town tell lies. At that funeral, Catholic priest Father Peter (Fortov) rescued a man the crowd was trying to burn. Explaining the attempted murder by fire, Father (Fortov) said the people were in fact crying: Treat us as human beings.

A similar event at the weekend, this time successful when the crowd burned a youth woman to death, was deplored by Bishop Tutu on the grounds that the people should not use the methods of the system. By then, a newspaper like *THE STAR* had begun to criticize the terms in which such clerical condemnations of violence were couched. Bishop Tutu has criticized those who have resorted to violence, but explained their actions as being inevitable because of the apartheid system, it stated. This has tended to justify those actions.

For the church leader, working for peace and reconciliation is not just a social duty but an absolute obligation imposed by his faith, and this especially is a time when actions should be reflecting that faith.

Commentary Discusses Effectiveness of ANC Terror

MB221425 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Text] The diplomatic furor over Klaas de Jonge, a Dutch citizen being detained in South Africa pending investigations into ANC terrorist activities, has drawn attention to the nature and extent of terrorism in South Africa. It has already been disclosed that a number of ANC arms caches have been found since Mr de Jonge's arrest.

Terrorism launched from bases outside South Africa's borders has increased in recent years. That fact, together with the massive publicity terrorist incidents invariably receive, has tended to create the view among the public, both inside South Africa and abroad, that this country is the target of especially severe attacks of this kind.

It is therefore interesting to note the findings of a study just published in Israel, that the incidence of terrorism in South Africa is in fact among the lowest in the world. According to the study, published by the Jaffe Institute of Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, the entire area of Sub-Saharan Africa was affected by only 12.1 percent of terrorist incidents in the world in 1984. The ANC in contrast to the image it has created for itself in the Western media emerges as a relatively ineffectual terrorist organization. During the year it was responsible for no more than 2.2 percent of all terrorist incidents. The countries worst affected by international terrorism were Lebanon 9.7 percent, Spain 8.3 percent, France 8 percent, Colombia 4.6 percent, West Germany 4.4 percent, and Britain 4.1 percent. In all these countries the study found that terrorism was on the increase.

Of course it is no comfort to the innocent victim of a terrorist bomb or his friends and relatives to know that as a national phenomenon the ANC is of little account. The ANC's recent attacks on business premises in Johannesburg, on the homes of two parliamentarians, and on a restaurant in Durban, were relatively harmless, but only because of the ineptitude of the attackers. Their motives were quite as murderous as those of their more successful counterparts in the Middle East and elsewhere.

As the record of its activity has shown, the ANC has never been overly concerned about who it has killed and injured in its random bomb attacks. Nowadays however, its campaign has a more sinister aspect as a result of a decision of its executive in Zambia recently to strike more indiscriminately against civilian targets, white or blacks. Targets selected for more systematic terrorist action include black policemen and selected town councillors.

In the circumstances it [words indistinct] that the South African police have intensified their antiterrorism operations, and it is to be expected that in the process they would arrest a number of foreign whites who for ideological reasons, play an active role in the affairs fo the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance. When that happens, the law must take its course.

ZIMBABWE

President Banana Addresses Parliament Opening

MB231423 Harare Domestic Service in English 1002 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Speech delivered by President Canaan Banana at the opening of Parliament — live]

[Text] Mr President and members of the Senate, Mr Speaker and members of the House of Assembly, I welcome you to the first session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe. This is indeed a happy and historic day for all our people as we gather here to witness and participate in the opening of the first session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Three weeks ago, our people for the second time within 6 years exercised their sacred democratic right to elect a government of their choice. I congratulate all of you who have been elected as members of our second parliament. I especially congratulate the prime minister and his new government, which with renewed vigor is poised to tackle the urgent problems they face in this year of national consolidation and beyond. Our nation is young but it is rich in experience — the experience of heroically waging a victorious war of national liberation, of succesfully undertaking tasks of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, and firmly laying the foundation for the building of a new, just, and democratic society in Zimbabwe. As we enter the second half of our first decade as an independent, sovereign state, we face many new challenges. These challenges, including those relating to the transformation of our socioeconomic environment, the accelerated development of productive forces, and the all-round improvement of the lot of the masses of our people, will not find us wanting in energy, dedication, and commitment. With its mandate renewed, and with the massive support that our people have so amply demonstrated recently, my government is ready to go to work on the tasks that lie ahead.

In relation to defense, the army will continue to upgrade its capability in training at all levels in all phases of war, as part of the overall plan to create a balanced, high-skilled force aimed at providing a potent deterrent against any hostile element and in defense of our sovereignty. We will continue to honor the external commitment, as agreed with our neighbor and ally, Mozambique, to safeguard the pipeline from Beira to Mutare and for corresponding roads and rail routes which are vital to our export and import trade. Internally, more vigorous operations would be mounted to eliminate dissident activity altogether.

My government will intensify its level of contact and cooperation with all nations, and seek to develop mutual beneficial relationships, based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Within our own southern African region, my government's activities will be directed toward even closer collaboration with our fellow Frontline states in search for a solution to the constant problem of Namibian independence. Elsewhere we will continue our opposition to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other states. We will make our stand on this issue very clear and we will lend our support to efforts aimed at resolving outstanding question peacefully. Similarly, my government will continue to support all efforts aimed at ending the senseless arms race between superpowers. Our vision for the future entails the establishment of a new international economic order, one that will allow for more efficacious monetary and trade relations, more equitable distribution of the world wealth, and one that calls for a more valid, more logical relationship between industrialized north and the developing south.

Several bills would be introduced that will affect the character of our private and public law. These include the Succession Bill, a Contributory Negligence Reform Bill, a Prescribed Rates of Interest Bill, and an amendment to the Legal Practitioners Act. A new Parliamentary building is being designed, this would provide better facilities than are available at present. My government realizes the importance of using the three languages in debating [word indistinct] introduction of simultaneous interpretation in the House of Assembly, from either Shona-Ndebele, into English or vice-versa. Such a way of accommodating all members will be put into practice following the success of the translation of Parliamentary debate from English into Shona and Ndebele.

My government, in its determination to curb fatal road accidents which claim innocent lives every year, and which has now reached alarming proportions, will expand the Police Traffic Branch, which will be fully equipped in order to enable the Zimbabwe Republic Police to tackle the problem of road traffic rules violations effectively. It is the intention of my government to amend the National Archives Act and the Printed Publications Act in the new session. The former will enable the National Archives to pursue a more vigorous records management program and the latter will widen the legal (?deposit) requirement and provide for the deposit and preservation of nonbook material such as films, video tapes and sound recordings.

Following the promulgation of the Zimbabwe Development Corporation Act, the corporation will become operational this financial year. Zimbabwe continues to participate actively in the international financial organizations and I am pleased to note that our country will have the honor to host the 22d annual meeting of the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund in May of 1986. In the sphere of international trade, my government will continue to support our exporters by providing financial incentives that are within the national capabilities and consistent with our international obligations as a

member of GATT. My government will continue to welcome foreign investments and look forward for positive response from both domestic and international business communities. We will, however, as before, give priority to investment intended for sectors of industry which government considers to be strategic.

For its part, my government is making serious efforts to increase the proportion of budget resources allocated to the productive sectors as a strategy for promoting economic growth. In an effort to improve financial administration, and efficient management of scarce resources, my government is studying the possibility of restructuring accounting functions with a view to establishing a centralized cadre of professionally qualified officers to operate the accounting system throughout government. In addition the existing legislation for the control of public money and state property is under review and revised legislation will be submitted for your approval which would take account of changing circumstances and incorporate the latest thinking on value-for-money [word indistinct].

Government is developing a planning infrastructure. This is intended to facilitate a democratic planning process from village through central government. During the coming year, therefore, government will concentrate on the refinement of the various organs that constitute the planning infrastructure. The formation of the 5-year plan is currently under way. The framework of the plan is now before government, and the detailed work involved in the elaboration of the plan will continuing until the end of the year. My government will set up a management information system within the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development, to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of all donor-aided programs and projects. The system should assist in identifying bottlenecks during the implementation cycle of the program or project to enable government to take corrective measures at an early stage.

My government will formulate an industrial development strategy to guide industrial transformation in future. Efforts are underway to turn the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation into a parastatal and to streamline and integrate all state-owned iron and steel enterprises under the corporation. Plans are at hand for corporation to develop diversified [word indistinct] based on iron and steel. Similarly, the Industrial Development Corporation will further be streamlined to improve its effectiveness as government's implementation arm and participation in the manufacturing sector.

My government will continue to encourage the decentralization of industries into rural areas and other less developed parts of the country, to create employment, and improve the standard of living of our people. Sections of existing mining legislation will be amended to facilitate the effective implementation of government policy objectives, to ensure increased level of local participation and to maximize exploitation of our mineral resources. My government notes with satisfaction the efforts that have been exerted by the industry to reopen the (F.F Flas) Nickel refinery and establish the university school of mining engineering and metallurgy. The latter should in time complement the in-service training currently provided in the industry, and at the Bulawayo School of Mines for mine managers, mine surveyors, carbographers, and other (?occupations).

Our participation in and contribution to the activities of international trade organizations has been widely acknowledged as being consistent and highly constructive throughout. My government will prepare for the effective implementation of the 3d Lome Convention, to enable the country to derive maximum benefits from the convention. In its efforts to ensure that prices are reasonable to both consumer and the trader, my government will, in addition to providing advice on pricing matters, devote attention to the streamlining of price control regulations and to achieving coordinated action in pricing, in order to ensure the expeditious processing of price change applications. Great emphasis will be placed on developing strong workers' committees and works councils, and consolidating the national labor center as (?prerequisites) to the establishment of industrial democracy and peace in our industries. During this session, a social welfare assistance bill designed to coordinate state assistance to destitutes will be introduced. Plans are also underway to establish a more comprehensive national security scheme, that would provide financial benefits during old age, temporary, or permanent disablement.

Expansion and consolidation of the country's vocational technical infrastructure will be intensified during the current session, in particular, the vocational training centers will be developed and will direct and coordinate all national manpower training programs, covering vocational training schools and vocational training centers, and private sector manpower training institutions. My government's training network of national, provincial, and district training centers is continually being expanded to improve the performance of the service. An immediate priority is the construction in Bulawayo of a national training center for middle- to lower-level civil servants, similar to the center at Highlands, which is unable to meet the demands pertaining at those levels. In addition, construction of provincial training centers at Chinhoyi and Bindura, and upgrading of the district training center at Murewa will be undertaken as a matter of priority.

In the area of employment services, my government will formulate and implement a more comprehensive national employment policy, designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job-seekers. My government will continue its commitment to the provision of education for all. While we have succeeded in getting the majority of the school-aged population into schools, greater efforts will be made to improve the overall quality of education. Local authorities and commercial farmers will be encouraged to improve the quality of school buildings, furniture, and equipment in the schools in their respective areas.

In support of the envisaged qualitative improvements in education, a 1-year in-service program will be mounted to upgrade primary trained teachers, who are currently teaching in secondary schools, in the hope of improving teacher effectiveness. Curriculum development work, which began soon after independence, is to be consolidated and extended. Thus, the distribution of locally based material and aids for both teachers and pupils to assist the learning process in circumstances where trained teachers and facilities are inadequate will be intensified.

Since it is imperative that all teachers in Zimbabwe enjoy equitable conditions of service, a decision has finally been taken

in close consultation with the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association, to establish a single teaching service. Legislation to achieve this objective will be introduced in this session.

In line with its policy of bring health to the masses, my government will build more rural health centers, and greatly improve and expand other health delivery facilities and services, to assure the provision of adequate health for all. My government will introduce revisions of existing health legislation, including tightening up of the Food and Food Standards Act, and a reform of the Drug and Allied Substances Control Act. The latter will include more stringent controls over the quality of drugs, and also over their manufacturing and dispensing. A medical care facilities bill will also be introduced in the current session.

My government's resettlement program, which had been slowed down during the past 3 years of drought, will be greatly accelerated. It is envisaged that a minimum of 15,000 families will be resettled during the coming year.

Small-scale irrigation developments in commercial and resettlement areas will be stepped up through the utilization of resources from the public sector investment program and the newly established National Irrigation Fund. Rehabilitation work will continue on existing irrigation schemes, while several new schemes will be developed.

In the very important area of cooperative development, the major thrust will be in the fields of training and extension. The provision of technical services in the area of training, business consulting, audit, and inspection and planning will be improved. The mass member education campaign, intended to reach 40,000 cooperative members, will be launched this July.

In the field of state farming, the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority's operations will continue to expand. In conjunction with the regional water authority, the agricultural and rural development authority will start development of a further 960 hectares at (Middle Sutton), as well as exploring possibilities of ground water supply for (Chisimbanje) scheme.

Major irrigation development studies are to be carried out on the Dande River and the Zambezi Valley areas, covering about 5,000 hectares, and at Grootvlei in the Limpopo Valley, for rice production. Of late Tsetse fly has reinfested several areas in the northeast, which would lead to serious stock losses. No effort is therefore being spared in ridding our country of this pest permanently. Already, 8,000 square km has been covered by ground spray, and 2,000 square km by aerial spray. Further negotiations with the EEC have been concluded, which have resulted in EEC finance being made available for spraying operations to eliminate Tsetse fly from the whole region.

My government will strive to improve marketing arrangments in the communal lands. On the farming side, a major effort will be made to achieve high yields without causing erosion. It is our objective to achieve at least subsistence yields in the dry regions, through a two-pronged strategy, namely switching to drought-tolerant crops and using moisture conservation tillage techniques. To conserve such lands, cattle grazing management schemes which do not lead to erosion are being vigorously implemented. A combined approach involving both arable and grazing areas — the integrated land use plan — is soon to be launched.

My government is committed to the rural electrification program, and thus to improve and provide alternate sources of energy to the majority of our people. To this end, and to arrest the destruction of our dwindling wood (?forest) resources, extension of the national grid to growth points and service centers, which is already under way, will be accelerated. The extension of electrical supplies to rural domestic users is also being planned. In this regard, completion of the rural electrification master plan will enable my government to undertake this task on a national scale with emphasis on areas of limited wood [word indistinct] resources.

An energy center will be set up to enhance the search in the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. A national training center for the power sector will be constructed to alleviate technical manpower shortages, and additional fuel storage facilities will be set up to increase the country's fuel storage capacity. During this session of parliament, a bill will be introduced providing for the establishment of a statutory corporation, to be known as the National Oil Corporation of Zimbabwe, which will take over the functions of the National Oil Company of Zimbabwe.

My government will continue to undertake major conservation works required to supply water to the communal lands, growth points, and major urban and industrial centers of the country. My government continues in its endeavor to conserve our vital natural resources for the good of all our people, now and in the future. To this end, conservation staff are being decentralized to grassroots level, to ensure that conservation awareness is brought to all our people, and that conservation committees are properly organized and managed. It is the intention of my government to amend the Parks and Wildlife Act in order to give government wider powers in the protection of endangered plants and animals in this country.

To ensure self-sufficiency in timber and wood products in their various forms, government will continue with the afforestation programs, providing seedlings and other forms of support in the communal land areas, and a search will be undertaken into multipurpose fish species suitable for these areas. The forest industry's training center in Zimbabwe to service the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] region has been established. It is the intention of my government, through the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation, to develop the tourist infrastructure throughout the country. In addition, my government, through the corporation and with the cooperation of the private sector, will launch an aggressive marketing campaign, both internally and externally, to promote Zimbabwe as an attractive, safe, and value-for-money holiday destination.

In the transport sector, my government will soon formulate a comprehensive national policy based on the recommendations of the national transport study. Continued attention will be given to the urgent repair, improvement, and expansion of the national road network, to cater for increased agricultural and mining activities, and to increase the number of district service centers

served by bituminous roads. With over half of our state road network now over 20 years old, a greater amount of road development funding will be taken in rehabilitating and strengthening this network between the largest (?centers). My government will undertake major improvements of all sectors of our civil aviation industry, including the upgrading of such airports as those at Whange, Kariba, and Masingu, during the next 5 years.

My government will continue to generate funds for an expanded urban housing program. In order to increase the quantity and quality of rural housing, my government has initiated the rural housing program, whose main objective is the provision of decent, affordable, and durable accomodation for the rural people. My government will ensure that our building and materials production brigades building cooperatives, those engaged in aided helped-house construction, and the private sector play their full part in the provision of housing at all levels. Building societies will be required to increase their loan facilities to low income earners, and a building research unit will be established to look at more efficient cost-effective technologies and design. Plans are under way for the establishment of a national housing corporation.

My government will establish rural newspapers, expand our mobile cinema fleet, and establish information and communication centers for in-depth education of our people. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation will expand its rural transmitter network at a cost of 3.807 million dollars. Radio transmitters will be installed at Beit Bridge, Kariba, (Ngope), and television transmitters at Xvishavane, Victoria Falls, Whange, Kariba, Rutenga, Karoi, Mount Darwin.

Further progress will be made towards completion of the 200-million fourth independence development program in posts and telecommunications. With the recent commissioning of the (Mangoshe) satellite station, and the Gweru international telephone switching center, we have now achieved independent telecommunication links to the outside world. Developments in our internal network in the near future will include installation of some 36,000 lines of automatic exchange equipment in urban areas, conversion of more of the remaining [word indistinct] manual exchanges in rural areas to automatic exchanges, and commissioning of radio-telephone systems at Gokwe, Mount Darwin, Centenary, Guruwe, Mutoko, and Murewa.

In the field of local government, a bill will be presented to amalgamate the present district and rural councils into one unit for each administrative district. The Urban Councils Act will also be amended to give my government the opportunity of rationalizing the salaries, wages, to conditions of service of local authority employees, so that they are in line with those in the public service and parastatals.

The Civil Defense Act will be repealed and replaced by a civil protection bill, whose main objective will be to establish a national people's defense fund from which assistance for disaster victims may be drawn, and to make it mandatory for all local authorities to establish civil protection organizations.

My government will continue to educate women on their rights, review women's situations in all spheres of development, and recommend the necessary remedial measures through the relevant ministries. Both men and women will continue to be trained in various development skills, at the recently opened national training center in (Bromley). This will have the effect of making communities more self-sufficient, through the establishment of cottage industries. More community development workers will also be trained for their role in these new developmental structures. A national handicraft center will be established for the training of women in specialized handicraft production. The center will also act as a centralized collection depot for handicrafts for the internal and external markets.

A pilot village development center will be constructed in Chinhoyi. This will be the first of 6,000 expected in future, and will provide the necessary supportive infrastructure to facilitate the participation of villagers in development.

The preschools department, in order to standardize preschool activities, will develop an early-childhood curriculum and training syllabus for use by preschool centers and supervisors respectively. Further, my government will upgrade the infrastructure of many of the 3,000 established rural preschool facilities. My government's youth scheme training program will be expanded, and will this year include the building of (Mashave-Mombe) training center in Mashonaland West province, and the expansion of (Inshadashe) training center near Masvingo, to upgrade both centers so that they can enroll 250 trainees each after completion. In addition, skills such as motor mechanics will be introduced at a number of existing training centers, to provide youths with the varied skills to enable them to play a more active role in national development.

The national sports stadium, the construction of which was started in October 1984, is expected to be completed in (?1985). The stadium will provide a venue for major sporting events, such as the All-Africa Games and the Commonwealth Games. It will also provide our athletes with ideal facilities to train for these and other major competitions.

The budget and estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1985-86 and associated legislation will be presented to you for your approval. In commending these matters for your consideration, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your deliberations. I now declare this, the first session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe, to be duly opened.

350 Minority Party Members Reportedly Join ZANU

MB220845 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Three hundred and seventy-five minority party members in Mavuko today resigned to join the ruling party, ZANU-PF.

The former United African National Congress and ZAPU members resigned at a mass rally addressed by the deputy minister of youth, sport and culture, Comrade Amos Midzi. The people surrendered their minority party cards, placards, and uniforms. This is a repeat of similar resignations by hundreds of people in the suburb last week.

Welcoming the new members, Comrade Midzi called on ZANU-PF members to educate the recruits on the party's ideology and policies. However, he warned the masses against electing the new people to positions of authority in the party.

Police Seize Weapons From Nkomo, Bodyguards

MB240903 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the ZAPU opposition party in Zimbabwe, Dr Joshua Nkomo, claims he has been set up for assassination after police raided his Bulawayo home and seized all his personal weapons and those of his bodyguards. Speaking in a telephone interview with UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, Dr Nkomo said the policemen had ordered him to hand over his personal weapons but they could not produce a warrant when he demanded one. Dr Nkomo said he believed the move had been ordered by the new minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who had lost a national election contest earlier this month against a candidate from his minority ZAPU party.

A government spokesman in Harare said the move against Dr Nkomo had been taken because some of the weapons being used by anti-government rebels in the southern areas of the country were being stockpiled in urban areas, particularly Bulawayo. He said the removal of weapons likely to aid rebels would perhaps result in a decrease of the activities of rebels using weapons.